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6 December 1985

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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6 December 1985

# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS TO PARTY AKTIV ON PROPAGANDA WORK

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Article: "Increase Ideological-Political and Production Activity"]

[Excerpt] The entire country is preparing for a worthy greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress. The unanimous approval of the Soviet people was received by the decisions of the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and other measures recently adopted by the party Central Committee which were directed toward further intensification of industrial and agricultural production, the strengthening of ideological work in the collectives, improvement in the labor attitude, and the more decisive struggle against our society's negative phenomena.

Unquestionably, the new year which is beginning in the political education system will also require a new qualitative step which completely meets the party's requirements in all spheres of our life. This depends to a great extent on the training of the propagandist--the main figure in the system of Marxist-Leninist training--and on his ability to stimulate the students for a deeper mastery of the ideas of communist construction and attain new labor successes on this basis.

Taking place on 25 September in the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party was the meeting of members of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's Buro with the republic's propaganda activists which has already become traditional--with propagandists, secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms for ideological work, heads of political education offices, leaders of the republic's ideological institutions and organizations, and press, television, and radio personnel.

Present at the meeting were Comrades P. P. Grishkyavichus, V. S. Astrauskas, Yu. I. Vernatavichyus, A. A. Ferensas, L. K. Shepetis, the Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, A. Yu. Chesnavichus, and the Chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee, Yu. Yu. Kuolyalis.

The first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee, P. P. Grishkyavichus, opened the meeting with his introductory address.

"Gathered today here, in this hall," said Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus, "are representatives of the more than 25,000-man army of the republic's propagandists, all those to whom the party organizations have entrusted the explanation of Marxist-Leninist theory and its consolidation in the consciousness of the workers and their indoctrination in socio-political and labor activity. This is already the fifth meeting of the members of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's Buro with the republic's propagandists on the eve of the new training year. It is pleasing that such meetings are becoming a good and practical tradition.

"Now our republic, just as the entire country, is going through an important period. Active preparations for the next, 27th, CPSU Congress are under way everywhere. It is a time of great achievements and important decisions. Today it is necessary to analyze consistently and evaluate realistically what has been attained and to disclose and eliminate obstacles which are hindering forward movement. This period should be marked by strained labor and bold innovational thought and broad opportunities for the display of people's initiative and creativity. It is now necessary to improve organization in work and mobilize all forces and reserves for the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the ensuring of further stable and dynamic socio-economic development. On the whole, it is now important to accelerate the rates of our forward advance everywhere as required by the lines of the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, subsequent decrees of the party Central Committee, and instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev.

"Therefore, the goal of our present meeting is also stipulated by the requirement of the time. We are to discuss those new tasks which have now been posed for the system of Marxist-Leninist training.

"Today ideological work is called upon to mobilize the masses for the successful realization of the program for the comprehensive acceleration of the country's socio-economic development which has been outlined by the party. Now it is important as never before that all workers have a profound realization of the historic significance of the assigned tasks for the fate of socialism, the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defensive might and ensuring peace on Earth, and the vital requirement to accelerate sharply the rates of scientific and technical progress, intensify production, utilize resources economically, and introduce new and effective forms for the control, organization, and stimulation of labor. In this a broad field of activity also opens up for the propagandists.

"The Communist Party is displaying constant concern for increasing the ideological and political influence of the propagandists on the communists and all workers. The propagandist is required not only to convince the listener, but also to teach him to give a party evaluation to all phenomena of public life. He should be able to note what is new and progressive in good time, assist actively in the consolidation of these progressive innovations in life, and persistently achieve a constant rise in the political and labor activity of all listeners.

"It is very important that the students of the lessons in the system of political education and economic training analyze concretely the possibilities of their own



collective for the intensification of production, a rise in the productivity of labor, the best use of fixed capital, the strict observance of a regime of economy and thrift, and the strengthening of labor discipline. It is necessary to examine systematically how to accelerate in each collective the introduction of scientific achievements into production, the experience of the leaders, and more improved management methods.

"The propagandists have all possibilities to help comrades at work to realize and implement the party's call to reject old management stereotypes and restructure their work in the spirit of contemporary requirements. Production now requires a thinking worker with initiative who has mastered the new technological style. It is just such a worker whom the system of Marxist-Leninist education is required to indoctrinate in the new training year.

"In propagandizing the historic advantages of socialism, it is very important to disclose in a well-reasoned manner the aggressive essence of imperialism and to evaluate the bourgeois way of life from class positions. It is necessary to intensify political vigilance and to expose in good time, based on principle, and in a well-reasoned manner any views which are hostile to socialism and any type of manifestation of bourgeois nationalism, extremist clericalism, and other antisocial phenomena.

"It is pleasing that the republic's best propagandists are working in just this way. They do not limit themselves to the presentation of theory but teach a scientific analysis of party policy, socio-economic practice, and Marxist ideology, and they leave not one question disturbing the listeners unanswered. This positive experience of the best propagandists must be thoroughly generalized and widely disseminated.

"Thanks to the party's constant concern the composition of the propagandists working in the Marxist-Leninist education system is improving from year to year. By now 86 percent of the propagandists are party members. Nine out of ten propagandists have a higher education. Much has been achieved here. However, as we see there still also are many reserves to improve the composition of the propagandists. The party organizations and their leaders should constantly be concerned about this.

"In propaganda and ideological work as a whole, much depends on the personality, on the ability and, I would say, the talent of a person in contact with people to bring to an audience convincingly and intelligibly the main tasks of party policy at the contemporary stage. Here it is especially important to note the great influence which the propagandist's personal example exerts. The convincingness of the propagandist's words depends directly on his behavior at work and in the family. The more conscientiously and more qualified the manner in which the propagandist performs his immediate duties, the stronger will the ideological and moral influence which he exerts on his associates be. This should not be forgotten.

"Practice shows that the propagandists work well when they are supported in every way by the primary party organizations and the leaders of collectives. It is necessary to work in this direction in the future, too. Party gorkoms and raykoms should work constantly on improving the system for the training of

propagandists and raising their qualifications, efficiently seek reserves to raise the effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist training, and eliminate decisively shortcomings which still are present in the system for political education.

"Party, soviet, and administrative leaders should meet with the propagandists regularly, inform them in a qualified manner concerning urgent problems of economic, social, and cultural development and the most important tasks of ideological activity, and create good working conditions for them.

"In several days you will meet with the students in your labor collectives in order to explain with the well-reasoned and convincing word of the propagandist the tasks assigned by the party at the present stage and to mobilize them for selfless labor for the good of the Soviet motherland. Let this become a qualitatively new step which you have taken in the most important ideological activity.

"Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate you sincerely on the start of the new training year in the systems of party, Komsomol, and economic instruction. I wish you every success in this."

6367

CSO: 1800/24

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### AZERBAIJAN CP CC LOOKS AT 9-MONTH ECONOMIC RESULTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP discussed the question of the results of economic development in the first 9 months of the year and the successful fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The decree adopted notes that the working people of Azerbaijan have extensively developed socialist competition to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan CP Congress in worthy fashion by realizing the principles of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress and have achieved further development of the economy and improvement of its qualitative indicators.

Republic industry fulfilled the 9-month plan for sale of output ahead of schedule, on 26 September. The increase in volume of production as compared to the corresponding period last year was 5.8 percent as against 4.4 percent according to the annual assignment. Labor productivity rose by 4.2 percent, a 1.1 percent increase over the plan. Other economic indicators of industry were also improved. Many labor collectives have already worked for a day or more using conserved material and fuel-energy resources.

Agricultural laborers are also working intensively. A much larger quantity of animal husbandry products has been sold to the state than last year, the number of cattle, pigs, and poultry has been increased, and their productivity has been raised. The harvesting and procurement of raw cotton, grapes, grain, vegetables, tea, and other output is being carried on successfully.

Plans for putting fixed capital into operation have been fulfilled and the limits of capital investments for start-up construction projects of paramount state importance are being used more fully. The volumes of freight transport, retail trade turnover, and realization of domestic services to the population have risen.

In addition, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee noted that in some ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and construction, transport, and other organizations of the republic, certain shortcomings and omissions are still occurring and opportunities to increase production potential and its efficiency are not being fully utilized.

The 9-month plan for sale of output was not fulfilled by 66 associations and enterprises, while 75 did not fulfill the plan for volume of production, 99 failed to fulfill the plan for labor productivity, and 18 did not meet the goal for producing high quality category output.

Work to use raw and processed materials and fuel-energy resources rationally is not being actively carried out everywhere. At 102 associations and enterprises the prime cost of output was permitted to increase over the planned level. The efficiency of managing material resources is increasing too slowly and above-norm stocks of them are growing. Many enterprises which are behind according to these major indicators are in the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, Uprtsvetmet [possibly Administration of Nonferrous Metals], and the Kaspomorneftegazprom, Soyuzneftemash, and Azneft' associations. There are many of them in the Nakhichevan ASSR, Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Ali-Bayramly, and elsewhere.

In a number of rayons the rate of cotton, grape, fruit, and potato harvesting is slow, and fall planting and plowing is not getting under way as quickly as it should. Farms in Dashkesanskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Masallinskiy, and Divichinskiy rayons did not fulfill plans for delivering animal husbandry products to the state. Glavptitseprom [possibly Main Administration of Poultry Industry] organizations underfulfilled their assignment by 5 million eggs. Farms in Shaumyanovskiy and Yarydylinskiy rayons delivered less livestock and poultry to the state than last year and farms in Lerikskiy, Shamkhorskiy, and other rayons delivered less milk.

Minneftetekhimprom [Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], Minpromstroyaterialov [Ministry of Construction Materials Industry], Azglavenergo, and others did not fulfill assignments for utilizing limits of capital investments and construction-installation work. Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] and the Azenergostroy trust did not realize the program of contract work. An unsatisfactory situation developed with the introduction of housing in NKAO [expansion unknown], Kirovabad, Minzhilkommunkhoz [Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services], Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], Minpros [Ministry of Education], the Azneft association, and others. Mintorg [Ministry of Trade] and Azerittifak are not taking effective measures to fulfill the commodity turnover plan and to overcome existing delays. Assignments for introducing new equipment and technology have not been completely fulfilled.

The shortcomings noted are in many respects the result of the fact that party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, city and rayon ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies, and leaders of certain ministries and departments are not taking effective measures to create the proper work intensity in each association, enterprise, and organization and are not demanding the necessary high



standards from management personnel for fulfilling state plans, increasing the efficiency of production, and strictly observing a regime of conservation and thrift.

In light of the demands of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP has obliged party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, city and rayon ispolkoms of Soviets, and ministries and departments to increase organizational and mass-political work to mobilize labor collectives to successfully fulfill plans and socialist obligations adopted. Everything possible must be done to broaden the search for and use of internal reserves and opportunities to further increase labor productivity, unconditionally fulfill contract obligations and assignments to reduce the prime cost of output, and fulfill the profit plan. Early fulfillment of the five-year plan for rate of growth in production volumes in honor of the 68th anniversary of Great October must be considered a major economic-political challenge. Practical measures to successfully complete the year and create the necessary stockpile for a good start in the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan must be outlined and implemented.

The attention of managers of Minlegprom, Minneftekhimprom, Uprtsvetmet, the Azneft and Azerrybprom associations, the Azerbaijan Pipe Rolling Plant, the synthetic rubber plant, the Baku Instrument Building Plant, the Kirovabad Instrument Building Plant, and the Ali-Bayramly Domestic Appliance Plant was directed to lags allowed in major qualitative indicators. It was demanded that they carefully examine the situation which has been created and take practical measures to insure the fulfillment of this year's plans for all indicators of production efficiency.

Minpromstroy, Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work], Glavazmeliovodstroy, Glavbakstroy, Aztransstroy, Azenergostroy, and other ministries and departments with construction organizations, along with ministry and departmental clients, must take effective measures to eliminate the delay permitted in building start-up and carry-over production and social projects; they must also concentrate material, financial, and labor resources on them to the proper degree, increase the quality of work underway, and insure the unconditional introduction into operation of all envisioned projects at the scheduled times.

It is proposed that ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, city and rayon ispolkoms of the Soviets, RAPO councils, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises, and organizations of the agricultural industry, and their party organizations take additional measures to insure the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for 1985 on the procurement of agricultural products by each rayon, kolkhoz, and sovkhos; they must also take additional measures to insure that all crops raised are harvested fully, winter crops are planted, fall plowing is carried out, and that agrotechnical measures in orchards and vineyards and other jobs are performed at the optimal time and well. Preparation for overwintering livestock must be completed soon and there must be attempts to steadily increase livestock unit productivity.



The decree pointed out to managers of Mintorg and Azerittifak and other ministries and departments with trade networks that they are not taking decisive measures to eliminate delays permitted since the start of the year. They have been charged with fundamentally reorganizing work, raising the organization of trade to a higher level, enlisting additional commodity resources into commodity turnover, and on this basis insuring the unconditional fulfillment of this year's plans.

Mass information media must more broadly cover the work of progressive enterprises which have achieved high indicators in pre-Congress socialist competition, reveal the reasons for the unsatisfactory work of backward collectives more sharply, and with concrete examples show shortcomings and omissions and cases of poor management and wastefulness.

The departments of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee are called on to step up their monitoring of progress in fulfilling plan assignments and obligations for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

12424

CSO: 1830/86

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### AzSSR PARTY ACTIVISTS MEET WITH HIGHER SCHOOL STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 September 1985 carries on pages 1, 3 a 6,400-word AZERINFORM report on the 29 August meeting of Azerbaijan CP leaders with students entering higher and specialized secondary schools. G.H. Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education, pointed out that "this year 21,550 boys and girls have been accepted in higher schools, of which more than 12,000 are enrolled in the day programs. The intensive development of new directions in defining technical progress and change in the economic structure of Azerbaijan, along with traditional industrial sectors, requires that changes be made in the training of specialists. Thus, the preparation of cadres for the most modern specialties in a number of higher schools has been broadened or applied for the first time." Basic problems in the system occur when the student graduates. K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, noted that "the fact that a definite number of graduates are not going to the positions to which they have been assigned causes concern." He added that "the process of integrating graduates into the work force of some institutions is proceeding with difficulty. There are still cases in which ray- [as printed] and gorispolkoms and leaders of institutions are allowing foot-dragging in placing young specialists on the housing register or constructing dormitories for them. We have pointed out these mistakes to some leaders, but the situation is changing slowly." /8309

CSO: 1830/133

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GEORGIAN BUREAU DISCUSSES ADJARIAN HEALTH MINISTRY, OTHER ISSUES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party"]

[Text] The regular meetings of the bureau and secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee were held.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro worked out measures to put into effect the conclusions and suggestions contained in a speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev at a meeting in Tselinograd on questions of implementing the USSR Food Program and accelerating scientific-technical progress in agriculture.

A joint decree was passed by the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and the Armenian CP Central Committee on measures to further develop international ties among the working people in the Transcaucasian republics.

The progress of feed procurements in public farms of the republic was discussed, as well as measures to speed it up. Noting the unsatisfactory work of certain party committees in conducting the feed procurement campaign, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro determined on measures to eliminate the shortcomings they discovered. An appropriate decree was passed, whose text will be published.

The Georgian CP Central Committee, Georgian Council of Ministers, and Georgian Council of Trade Unions passed a decree concerning immediate measures to improve the material well-being of underprivileged pensioners and families, and to increase concern for senior citizens with no families.

The Georgian CP Central Committee discussed in a severe and principled fashion the question of the irresponsible attitude of the leadership of the Adjarian Ministry of health toward examining facts noted in the article "Someone's Else's Pain," published in the newspaper IZVESTIYA, and the gross violation of party and service ethics by Adjarian Minister of Health R. Surmanidze.

For permitting serious shortcomings in the work of health organs of the autonomous republic, for being too lenient and lacking principles in evaluating the facts set forth in the article "Someone Else's Pain," ignoring the norms of party and service ethics, and using his public position for personal gain, R. Surmanidze was expelled from the CPSU and removed from his position.

For the lack of principles and protectionism displayed in issuing a certificate allowing enrollment in Tbilisi Medical Institute without an entrance exam to the son of R. Surmanidze, who was unjustifiably registered in that rayon, First Secretary of Shuakhevskiy raykom M. Chagalidze was reprimanded, a note was made in his record, and he was relieved of his position. Secretary of Adjarian Obkom N. Gugunava received a strict reprimand, and Deputy Chairman of the Adjarian Council of Ministers A. Takidze was strictly reprimanded and a note made in his record. In connection with the cases of protectionism which were uncovered, the Central Committee also discussed the question of the legality of issuing quotas for enrollments in VUZes of the republic without taking the examination. Materials on these issues will be published in the press.

The secretariat of the Central Committee heard a report by First Secretary of Lentekhskiy Raykom Comrade A. Totochava on the progress of preparing for the rayon party conference. Noting the substantial work in this direction, the secretariat of the Central Committee ordered Lentekhskiy Rayon to see to it that the party conference is conducted in a businesslike atmosphere, an atmosphere of principled criticism and self-criticism, an atmosphere which is completely free of formalism and showing off, and to focus special attention on resolving the specific social-economic problems which face this region.

The Central Committee examined the question of the results of the Georgian delegation's participation in the First All-Union Youth Sports Games and preparing the republic's representative team for the final contests of the Ninth Summer Spartakiada of Peoples of the USSR. Measures were planned to further improve all mass physical culture and sports work and successfully prepare for the Spartakiada of Peoples of the USSR.

In establishing the characteristics of the editor in chief of the journal SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA, CPSU member Comrade M. Gurabanidze, the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, noting his professional competence and organizational capabilities, nevertheless emphasized the need to further raise the ideological-artistic level of the journal which he edits, and to pay more attention to propagandizing party decisions on questions of developing culture, as well as bringing these decisions to life.

Meetings of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat also adopted resolutions on certain other issues of the economic and social-political life of the republic.

12255

CSO: 1830/83

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### ARMENIAN CP BURO ON ELECTIONS, DISCIPLINE; FOOD MINISTRY RAPPED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 21 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Buro of the Armenian CP Central Committee has reviewed the progress of the report and election meetings of the primary party organizations of the republic. It was noted that the meetings are on the whole proceeding on a high ideological, political and practical level, in an atmosphere of strictness, common standards, high-minded criticism and self-criticism. Their participants manifest a unanimous striving to provide a worthy reception for the 23rd CPSU Congress and to accomplish successfully the tasks of the last year and of the five-year plan as a whole.

The gorkoms and raykoms of the party and the primary party organizations are assigned the tasks of analyzing in depth and comprehensively the work completed in the current period and the state of affairs in each organization and of critically interpreting the accumulated experience and determining specific paths and means for improving operational, organizational and educative work. In accordance with the directives set forth by the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in speeches by M. S. Gorbachev, they are also to devote special attention to problems of introducing the achievements of science and technology into production, of strengthening party influence in all sectors of production work, especially in teams, of increasing the responsibility of communists for the implementation of party policy and for the unconditional fulfillment of annual and five-year plans and designated social tasks and of creating in each collective an atmosphere of high intensity of work and determination to set new frontiers. It was pointed out that the reports and elections must promote the development of the creative activity of communists, the strengthening of party organizations' capacity to serve and their links to the masses, the observance of Leninist norms of party life, the development of criticism and self-criticism, the improvement of the style of work and the strengthening of collectivism in leadership at all levels.

All the means of organizational, mass-political and ideological work must be directed toward activating the resources of the human factor.

The attention of the party committees, the ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies and the ministries and departments of the republic is



directed to the necessity of studying promptly the critical observations and suggestions presented by communists at the meetings and taking timely, practical measures based on them, responding effectively to constructive suggestions.

The Buro of the Armenian CP Central Committee examined the question of the work of the Armenian SSR People's Control Committee [KNK] with respect to strengthening state and labor discipline and raising the level of organization and order in all sections of the economy in light of the demands of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted that the Armenian SSR KNK and people's control city and rayon committees and groups and posts, under the leadership of party organizations, are doing specific work to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning constant and effective checking on the execution of the directives of the party and the government. There is an increased demand that supervisory workers raise the level of organization and order, and there has been an improvement in the quality of the composition of the committees.

At the same time, not all committees, groups and posts are exhibiting initiative in their work. In some places they are making ineffective use of their rights and opportunities to strengthen state and plan discipline, and at times they tolerate a compromising attitude toward various violations and abuses.

The Buro of the Armenian CP Central Committee has obliged the Armenian SSR KNK to devote special attention to monitoring progress in carrying out the directives of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in completing the tasks defined in deliberations of the CPSU Central Committee concerning acceleration of scientific and technical progress. It is also obliged to achieve consistent improvement in the style and methods of the work of all people's control units. It must improve the quality of the monitoring procedures and increase their effectiveness, making fuller use of the powers granted by the USSR People's Control Law, and must apply stern measures to persons permitting waste, lack of discipline, defrauding of the government, bureaucratic ways and red tape.

At its meeting the Buro discussed the work of the Armenian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry with respect to preservation of socialist property and eradication of wastefulness. It was noted that the protection of state property and the battle against wastefulness in the work of the ministry continue to be unsatisfactory. Decisions that are made are not supported by appropriate organizing work, and in the measures that are employed, administrative, economic and ideological means of exerting influence are not combined. There are serious shortcomings in work with personnel. Intra-departmental monitoring is deficient.

Protection of socialist property is unsatisfactory at the Yerevan Experimental Tobacco Combine, at the Spitak Sugar Combine, at the Charentsavan Bzhin Mineral Water Plant, at the Abovyan Brewery, at the Yerevan Bakery No. 4 and

at facilities of the Armvinprom Industrial Association, and as a result a number of executives have been removed from their positions and sternly disciplined.

For failure to stop acts of embezzlement, defalcation and mismanagement, for failure to take necessary measures to eliminate the causes and conditions contributing to these acts and for violation of party principles with respect to the selection and placing of personnel, the Buro of the Armenian CP Central Committee has fired the manager of the Ararat Armvinprom Production Association, Comrade G. Kh. Zazyan. The party organization has been asked to examine the question of his party responsibility. For shortcomings and omissions in their work, party penalties have been imposed on Armenian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry deputies Comrades V. V. Vasilyan and Z. B. Kuzumyan. The ministry board has been asked to strengthen the leadership of the control and review office and also to bring to a strict accounting for the shortcomings the executives of the corresponding subdivisions of the organization and the leaders of the enterprises and associations.

The Armenian SSR Procurator's Office, MVD and Ministry of Justice are ordered to take action to protect socialist property in the food industry and to eliminate conditions that are conducive to misappropriation, abuses and wastefulness.

It is essential that party gorkoms and raykoms intensify still further their struggle against manifestations that are foreign to the socialist way of life and that they demand more insistently that personnel eliminate as soon as possible shortcomings in the protection of state property.

Measures to ensure further economic and social development of Gukarskiy Rayon were reviewed and approved, as well as other matters concerning economic and cultural development.

12490

CSO: 1830/19

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### TOMSK OBLKOM CHIEF ON PARTY CADRES

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 8, 1985 (signed to press 29 Jul 85) pp 12-20

[Article A. Melnikov, First Secretary of Tomsk Oblast Committee of the CPSU, under rubric "In Anticipation of the 27th CPSU Congress": "Party Concern for the Indoctrination of Management Cadres"]

[Text] Work with cadres, their selection, assignment, and indoctrination, constitute a key link in the party's activity of managing Soviet society. It is precisely that link which predetermines the success in the resolution of the tasks of increasing and intensifying social production, accelerating scientific-technical progress, and improving the system of administration and planning, and the further reinforcement of the ties with the masses. The April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the party has at its disposal at the present time mature cadres in all branches of the national economy, and it also pointed out the need to improve the work with cadres on the basis of Leninist principles, in the spirit of the present-day requirements.

In preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, the party organizations in our oblast have been thoroughly analyzing and summarizing the accumulated work experience, revealing the shortcomings that exist, and taking effective steps to correct the errors that have been made. In the course of the reports and elections that have begun, it will be necessary to reinforce the management party agencies and to provide them with fresh manpower.

The party's oblast committee engages meaningfully in the selection, instruction, and Marxist-Leninist indoctrination of the cadres in various categories, and strives to take into consideration the specifics of their work, their place and role in production and in social and political life, and to increase the responsibility borne by the workers for the job assigned to them. For these purposes all our opportunities are being used. An important role in the indoctrination of the cadres is played, in particular, by the system of political enlightenment, and by various means and forms of ideological activity. We require our managers at all levels to be bold and to be able to face up to the difficulties in that large organizing and political job that they have been called upon to perform.

As everyone knows, Siberia is a land of colossal wealth and unbounded vistas. In Siberia, in particular, one cannot work uncreatively, in the old manner, by using routine methods. The qualities needed are breadth of thinking, scope in performing one's job, a comprehensive approach to the carrying out of the measures that have been planned, and unstereotypical decisions. And also, of course, high professionalism on the part of the managers, their knowledge of modern methods of administration, the firmness of their political views and convictions.

In Tomsk Oblast, which has become a component part of the vast West Siberian Petroleum-Gas Complex, we have seen, within the shortest periods of time, the creation of a petroleum and chemical industry, the construction of major petroleum and gas pipelines, electrical transmission lines, and river and air ports, the activation of powerful large-tonnage production entities for producing methanol, plastics, and wooden slabs, and the development of machine-building, instrument-building, and other branches of the national economy.

During the years of the development of the petroleum-gas complex in our oblast, the production of industrial output has tripled, the volume of everyday services has increased by a factor of 5, the volume of construction-and-installation operations and the freight turnover of transportation has increased by a factor of 6, and the task of providing the growing population with meat, milk, eggs, potatoes, and vegetables by drawing upon the oblast's own production has been resolved. Labor productivity during this period of time has increased by a factor of 2.6. Capital investments per inhabitant of the oblast exceed by a factor of more than 2 the average indicators for the country as a whole.

This situation forces the management cadres to seek ways to achieve the rapid and effective resolution of the tasks of intensifying production. The accumulated experience convinces us that it is impossible to solve them simultaneously. Of the broad range of problems it is necessary first of all to select the key ones, the chief ones, the determining ones, and to strive for their prompt and efficient resolution. That requires: first, the guaranteeing of the large concentration of efforts on the fulfillment of the chief task; secondly, the resolution of that task in a comprehensive manner, with the consideration not only of the production aspects, but also the social ones, in a word, the search for the optimal method of realizing the problem, and the carrying out of constant, meaningful supervision and well-directed party-political work in order to implement everything that has been planned.

I would like to cite a few examples. For the accelerated creation of the petroleum industry, the necessary material and manpower resources were mobilized. From the very first days, as the oil fields were being built, so was the well-planned modern city of Strezhevoy, with an entire series of social and cultural-and-everyday structures. The party's oblast committee subordinated to that task the activity of many industrial geological-prospecting, construction, and transportation organizations. The best young specialists were sent into this branch, which was a new one for us. The person who arrived in Strezhevoy in 1966 as the commander of a student



construction detachment, A. A. Fritsler, is now the director of the Tomskgazstroy Trust, the chief contract organization in the city. Manager of the Petroleum, Gas Industry, and Geology Department of the CPSU oblast committee V. P. Mangazeyev began working at Strezhevoy as a young geological specialist. A large number of other managers of party, Soviet, trade-union, and economic agencies of authority received their indoctrination in the petroleum virgin lands.

The arrival of the petroleum workers at the new deposits that are located a few hundred kilometers from Strezhevoy brought to life the watch method. The "base city -- watch settlement" system was developed. That system made it possible with the minimum expenditures to assimilate the relatively inaccessible areas and to guarantee high rates of increase in petroleum extraction. Today the watch method has become firmly entrenched in the life not only of the petroleum workers and geologists, but also the loggers, land reclamation specialists, and construction workers. On its basis the oblast extracts half the petroleum, procures one-fifth of the wood, and executes 100 percent of the geological-prospecting operations.

The giant of modern industry, the Tomsk Chemical Plant, is developing comprehensively. Simultaneously with its construction, we have activated Siberia's largest hothouse combine, with an area of 30 hectares of enclosed ground, a poultry plant for producing 12 million broilers, and a hog complex for producing 108,000 head of hogs. Workers in the plants and at agricultural enterprises have received housing, children's institutions, schools, and other structures intended for social purposes.

A large personal contribution to the resolution of these important tasks has been made by chief of the Khimstroy Administration P. G. Pronyagin; Hero of Socialist Labor, kolkhoz movement veteran N. Ye. Zhulyev, director of the hothouse combine; and P. O. Koshel, director of the hog-raising complex, all of whom skillfully conducted the job on the sectors assigned to them, and guaranteed the obtaining of output and the assimilation of the capacities of the enterprises before the completion of their construction. Dozens of intelligent, capable workers worked actively alongside of them, adopting their experience.

The practical result is the chief criterion by which the party teaches people how to evaluate the level of management of any sector, collective, institution, or organization. It is specifically in that result, as in the focus of a lens, that one sees the manifestation of the manager's political maturity, its business efficiency, his ability to mobilize people for the fulfillment of the state plans and the pledges that have been taken.

The innovation and complexity of the tasks linked with the need to accelerate the socioeconomic development of our country, and the higher level of the education and culture of the nation, make increased demands upon the cadres and upon their business and ideological-moral outlook. The party's oblast committee recommends to the primary party organizations and committees at various administrative levels that they patiently test, recognize, and skillfully train and indoctrinate real organizers, people who are ideologically and morally pure, with a sober mind and practical ingenuity,



people who know how to organize strong and well-coordinated joint work. We have in mind those managers who, as was emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, can demonstrate competency, a well-honed sense of what is new, initiative, party boldness, and the readiness to assume responsibility.

Not far from Tomsk, along the banks of the Ob, the plowlands and other agricultural land of Shegarskiy Rayon stretch out. The territory of that rayon is compact, with a rather well-developed network of roads, and with relatively favorable natural and climatic conditions. Using these factors, one should work constantly to build up the volumes of agricultural production and to develop the economy of the rayon. However, for a prolonged period of time this rayon, as it were, has been marking time.

The oblast agricultural agencies, the party's oblast committee, and the oblast executive committee have devoted much attention to this rayon. Groups of workers have been sent there frequently to render assistance. They arrived there and then they left, but everything in the rayon remained unchanged.

The buro of the oblast committee came to the conclusion that it was necessary to send to work in that important agricultural rayon as the first secretary of the party's rayon committee an energetic, strong worker and competent manager. We recommended the candidacy of A. P. Masalykin, the director of the Sovkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSR from neighboring Tomskiy Rayon. He had successfully managed a very large farm, is a specialist in animal husbandry, a member of the party's rayon committee, a deputy to the oblast Soviet, and a well-trained, well-principled worker. He had accumulated rich experience in managing the sovkhoz production. Many seminars on questions of agriculture had been held at the sovkhoz that he headed. The first secretaries of the party's rayon committees, chairmen of rayon executive committees, and farm managers went there to study. In a word, Aleksey Pavlovich was always visible and was part of the oblast committee's reserve.

The plenum of the Shegarskiy Rayon committee supported our recommendation, and voted unanimously for A. P. Masalykin, electing him first secretary. Life in the rayon has become more intensive now. An example in their work has been demonstrated by the buro members and the workers in the rayon committee apparatus. The new secretary can be encountered early in the morning on the animal farm, and with the mechanizers and combine operators at night. On strenuous days of sowing, laying in supplies of fodders, and bringing in the harvest, the party activists were on the fields and meadows almost constantly. The bureau of the party committee required the same kind of intensive work from all the management cadres, the sovkhoz directors, kolkhoz chairmen, party organization secretaries, and specialists. Those who could not keep up with the intensive rate of daily activity were forced to yield their places to more energetic people.

The situation in Shegarskiy Rayon is changing for the better. There has been an increase in discipline and people's responsibility. That has had a positive effect, in particular, on the work of the animal husbandrymen, the laying in of supplies of fodders, and the bringing in of the harvest.

Leninist principles of the selection of cadres on the basis of their political, on-the-job, and moral qualities is the absolute base, pivot, and essence of all the cadre work performed by the party organizations. Relying upon these principles and upon the precisely stated principles of the CPSU Central Committee in the carrying out of the cadre policy, the party's oblast committee and city and rayon committees have begun to make a more thorough and more demanding evaluation of the managers, their professional training, and their moral outlook, and to study attentively the opinion of the Communists and coworkers.

The questions of indoctrinating the cadres are regularly discussed at plenums of the party's oblast committee and city and rayon committees, at meetings of activists, and at party meetings. There has been a considerable expansion of the practice of having managers at various levels give oral reports at the buro and secretariat of the oblast committee, at the party's city and rayon committees, and the primary party organizations on questions of the development of production, the improvement of people's working and everyday living conditions, and the increasing of the rate of activity in public life.

This practice makes it possible to ascertain both the positive and the negative aspects in the work with cadres. Most of the managers, after giving their reports, as a rule work with greater initiative and energy. However, recently it was necessary to remove from their assignments a number of management workers at enterprises who failed to guarantee the fulfillment of plans, who stopped looking for and supporting that which is new and advanced, and who became reconciled to shortcomings.

Of course, the situation cannot be summarized simply as the removal of workers who have failed to cope with their duties and the replacement of them with new people who can execute them better. It is necessary carefully to weigh the situation and to ascertain what a particular person is suitable for, what he can do, whether he knows the area of work where he occupies a responsible position. It is only with a consideration of this that one can resolve the cadre questions. It is fundamentally important, the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, to continue to carry out the policy aimed at the correct combination of experienced and young workers, and the bold promotion to responsible positions of those persons who demonstrate initiative and enthusiasm for their work and enjoy authority among the Communists.

At the present time, when the campaign to hear reports and hold elections is in full swing in the party, we are striving to assure that at the meetings of Communists the participants demonstrate a Leninist attitude, with no false idealization or any high-sounding phrases, in summing up the results of what has been done, in fearlessly revealing the shortcomings, and pointing out the opportunities and specific methods for achieving an increase in production, increasing the effectiveness of economy measures, and reinforcing order and organizational spirit.

The rapidly growing and increasingly complicated tasks of communist construction necessarily require the introduction into all spheres of activity the Leninist work style -- a creative style that guarantees a scientific

approach to all the social processes, the constant reliance upon the masses, a high level of business efficiency, concreteness, and demandingness, and irreconcilability toward any manifestations of formalism or bureaucracy, or of bombast and empty phrases.

The party's oblast committee is doing everything to assure that the Leninist work style becomes the internal need of the managers at all levels. What moves into the foreground is the requirement to indoctrinate the masses by deed -- by the precise organization of labor, by specific concern for people, by the reinforcement of order and discipline. More and more frequently the workers at the party committees view the activity of the enterprises, and primarily the lagging enterprises, not by sitting behind their desks in their offices, but, rather, right there in shops and sectors, together with the workers, specialists, and managers, looking for ways to overcome the shortcomings.

The city and rayon committees regularly check the execution of the workers' requests, recommendations, and comments that are sent to the Soviet, trade-union, and economic agencies. At the present time the party organizations are broadly discussing the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the materials of the conference at the party's Central Committee dealing with questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the official documents that specify the measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The accumulated experience is summarized and the Communists make recommendations concerning the best ways to carry out the party's decisions. A large number of critical comments are also expressed, and they are all investigated by the party committees.

One must, however, say that we still have party organizations where the people react slowly to criticism, whether they do not take open and well-principled action against shortcomings, and where they beat around the bush, as the expression goes.

In our oblast we took decisive steps long ago to discontinue the improper practice of collectively noting various events by the passing around of alcoholic beverages, and any managers who are found in a drunken condition are immediately fired and brought to strict party responsibility. But backslidings sometimes occur. For example, at one of the enterprises the chief engineer organized in the production area a collective drinking party on the occasion of the fulfillment of the assignment. The party committee secretary not only failed to prevent the party from occurring, but even took part himself in the drinking of alcoholic beverages. The primary party organization failed to react to these misdemeanors committed by Communists. The situation involving the drinking party was severely censured by the party's rayon committee. The chief engineer and the party committee secretary were ejected from the party and fired from their positions.

These negative situations always become known and are given a well-principled evaluation. They are openly discussed in the press, and over radio and television. At the plenums of many CPSU city and rayon committee there recently has been an active discussion of the question of the ideological-moral indoctrination of cadres. This proved to be very advantageous. Whereas



previously there were incidents when there was an underestimation of the moral aspect and it was felt that all the manager had to worry about was a person's on-the-job qualities, it can be stated confidently that people no longer tolerate in their midst as managers any workers who fail to take into consideration the principles of our morality.

Confirming the Leninist work style, we strive to develop in the managers a modern type of economic thinking, a need to study the latest achievements of science, as well as socialist initiative when resolving economic tasks. For these purposes we make wide use of the economic experiment that is being carried out at a number of major enterprises in the oblast. Using those enterprises as an example, we teach the managers at various administrative levels how to take a creative, innovative approach to the job. We attempt to create conditions for developing the initiative of the engineer-technical workers and production personnel. For a long period of time work has been under way to create an ASU [automated control system] for the national economy on the basis of a shared-use computer center. More than 500 practical tasks have been developed and introduced. In this connection, training has been organized for management personnel at all levels, including buro secretaries and members, and managers of oblast committee departments, to teach them the methods and principles of working with the use of the automated control system.

A certain amount of experience in administering scientific-technical progress has been accumulated in the oblast. There has been a noticeable effect from the realization of the comprehensive target programs that are being developed and implemented by the coordination council under the party's committee. At the present time we are assigning the task of guaranteeing the comprehensive introduction of everything advanced that the scientists have created. Only in this way, it would seem, will we be able to achieve the high growth rates that the party is expecting of us.

That work is being carried out by the CPSU oblast committee, the council of coordination, and the specially created introduction groups, which include the workers in its corresponding departments, managers of enterprises and organizations, and scientists. On the basis of our advanced enterprise-associations Sibelektromotor and Kontur, we have conducted seminar-conferences dealing with the economic effectiveness of technical re-equipping and with the certification of work stations. There has been a re-analysis of all the links in the chain that unite science, technology, and production.

For a long time the party's oblast organization has carried out purposeful work to introduce the brigade contract. At the present time more than 60 percent of the industrial workers are working on the basis of a collective contract, and more than half the animal-husbandry output, 80 percent of the grain and potatoes, 70 percent of the fodders, and 100 percent of the vegetables are produced. Obviously, it was necessary to carry out a lot of work. At the enterprises, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes that achieved good results, training was organized, and all categories of party, trade-union, and economic workers attended various seminars. At the same time, a zonal seminar-conference that was conducted by the CPSU Central Committee in Tomsk indicated that the opportunities provided by the brigade contract are not yet

being completely used and it is necessary to continue to work persistently to introduce it. The CPSU oblast committee also orients the party, Soviet, and economic agencies toward this.

In our oblast the situation that has been created is such that, during the current five-year plan, the enterprises, particularly in the rural areas, are working with the maximum amount of strain. There are objective reasons for this: the arid summer in 1982 and 1983, the abundance of precipitation above all norms and the unprecedented frosts last year. The field operations, the laying in of supplies of fodders, the bringing in of the harvest, and the wintering-over operations for the livestock were carried out under emergency conditions. Nevertheless the work was organized without any interruptions or any large losses. The fact of the matter is that the management cadres took into consideration the possibility of poor weather and prepared for working under the worst conditions, and set the appropriate activity rate for themselves and all the workers. The oblast committee persistently recommended to them not to complain about difficulties, but to find ways to overcome them.

The workers in the timber and petroleum industry and in construction were oriented to the possibility of working in a complicated situation. Our cadres, working under these conditions, undergo a test of their ability to organize the fulfillment of the decisions of the party organizations precisely and by the deadline. In 1984, which was an exceptionally difficult year, it was precisely this approach that made it possible to lay in a record-breaking quantity of coarse and succulent fodders, to fulfill the plans for production and sale to the government of all types of output of animal and vegetable husbandry, and to cope with the assignments in industry and construction.

Naturally, this did not happen all by itself. Considerable manpower and funds were mobilized to help the workers in the rural areas. Specific tasks were assigned to almost all the industrial enterprises, construction projects, scientific institutions, and institutions of higher learning. Their collectives went out onto the meadows and into the forests, and onto river bottomlands, in order to lay in supplies of fodders for socialized animal husbandry. In recent years the city dwellers have been laying in approximately 20 percent of the total volume of fodders, creating a reliable emergency fund to be used in the event of various kind of "surprises" -- cold spells, a drawn-out spring, etc. This is done basically by drawing on the so-called unsuitable areas [neudobitsa], where usually the fodders are not grown. During the period of the laying in of supplies of fodders, the bureau members and the apparatus workers from the party's oblast committee and the city and rayon committees were located in the field brigades themselves, and at the summer milking areas and in brigades of fodder collectors. Together with the city dwellers participating in the agricultural operations, the managers of industrial enterprises, construction sites, and scientific institutions also went out onto the fields. Time-responsive steps were taken to eliminate any lack of organizational spirit or any disruptions in the work. Special attention was paid to the providing of everyday services and meals for people. Supervision of the progress of the agricultural operations was carried out constantly.



The confirmation of Leninist work style and methods is also promoted by the fact that a consistent struggle against superfluous meetings and sessions is carried out in our oblast.

Several years ago we encountered the situation in which certain party rayon and city committees, executive committees of the local Soviets, and oblast administrations and departments were wasting their time and the time of the managers in numerous meetings and sessions which involved the calling in of a large number of people during work time. The situation reached the point where the managers, after sitting for many hours at the sessions, did not meet with their collectives for a long time, and were unable to engage to the fullest extent in their own immediate duties. A persistent line was established and carried out to assure the efficient use of time. Everywhere, at various levels, a study was made of the practice that had developed for the conducting of conferences and other mass measures. Considerable efforts were required to overcome the inertia of this "conference mania" and to achieve the systematized conducting of conferences and to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

At the present time the same rigid regulations pertain to the work in all the organizations in the oblast. No sessions or conferences can be held during the first half of the day. Monday is the only day of the week when workers are received throughout the oblast. Sessions of the buro of the party's oblast committee and the city and rayon committees, and the party committees, are held in the second half of the day, and sessions of the Soviets of People's Deputies, after 1600-1700 hours, that is, after the end of the work day at the basic enterprises. Activist meetings and plenums of trade-union and Komsomol committees are conducted on Saturdays. The training of the party, economic, and Soviet activists is also organized on the same day.

The party's oblast committee strives to cut down the number of decrees, decisions, and other documents that are enacted. Decrees are enacted, for the most part, to deal with major problem areas, and the same action is required of the CPSU city and rayon committees. It has become a rule to append to the decisions of the party agencies plans containing the specific actions to implement them. The number of documents coming in to the oblast committee from the party committees during the past year dropped by 25 percent. The center of gravity in the work has been shifted to the verification and execution, on the spot, of the decisions that have already been made. All the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the oblast know that the party's oblast committee are evaluating their work on the basis of the actual execution of the job at hand, on the basis of the results achieved.

The reduction of the number of sessions and the time required to write various kinds of documents makes it possible for the party workers to spend more time at the primary organizations and in the labor collectives, to engage more concretely in indoctrinational work, to study the mood of the masses, and to have an on-the-spot look at the management cadres at work. Incidentally, this also helps to organize efficiently the work with the reserve for promoting workers.

At a recent plenum of the party's oblast committee, those who spoke emphasized correctly that the work of renewing the cadres and of reinforcing the management links can be conducted in a planned manner only if there is a reliable reserve. Therefore the plenum in its decision posed the task: the workers included in the reserve must be checked and tested in their practical activity; for that purpose, use was to be made of performance appraisals, probationary work, the stand-in method, and the exchange of experience in related branches and in the party, Soviet, and economic agencies. It is only by checking the worker on the job and by taking into consideration the opinion of the Communists in the organization to which it is planned to promote the comrade to a management position that one can resolve the cadre question.

Obviously, much depends upon who is included in the reserve. We put active emphasis on young people. We feel that every responsible worker, in whatever sector he works, is obliged to prepare for himself two or three replacements from among the young and capable individuals.

Serious attention is devoted to the promoting of women to management positions. They have been elected as secretaries in 18 out of the 22 party city and rayon committees, and they work as part of all the executive committees in the local Soviets as chairmen or their deputies. Among the chairmen and secretaries of oblast committees of trade unions, 50 percent are women, and women also head a number of oblast administrations, associations, and enterprises.

The skillful use of the reserve for the promotion of workers is one of the most important means of assuring the successful conducting of the party's cadre policy. Good work is done with the reserve, for example, at the Tomsk city party organization, in Kolpashevo, Strezhevoy, and the Kirovskiy and Sovetskiy rayon party organizations. At the Tomsk city party committee, the departments regularly listen to oral reports at the buro which are given concerning the work with cadres to promote them, and concerning their Marxist-Leninist indoctrination. Record cards are maintained there, as well as in many rayon committees, for the comrades who are carried on the reserve. Each of the persons carried in the reserve is asked to prepare questions for the buro and plenums, and works in various commissions. They are told what sector it is planned to promote them to, and what they should prepare for. This encourages a person to grow ideologically and increases his responsibility.

We attach great importance to party performance appraisals and references. For example, in the course of preparation for the present campaign to hear reports and hold elections, the party-organizational work department of the oblast committee, and the party's city and rayon committees carefully studied the people who were recommended for election as secretaries of party committees, party buros, and rayon and city committees. For that purpose discussions were conducted with Communists, and the references and performance appraisals for the comrades whom it was proposed to recommend for election to party committees were collected. Obviously, with the strict observance of the principle of joint action, this considerably limits the opportunities for any manifestation of subjectivism or onesidedness in the evaluation of the workers, and serves as a definite guarantee against errors in selecting and assigning cadres.

The Communist Party closely links the struggle for the acceleration of our country's social and economic development and the improvement of all aspects of the life of our society with the need to take all steps to increase social awareness, and to intensify the ideological-political and moral strengthening of Soviet citizens.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the oblast committee achieved a situation in which all the management cadres in the oblast are involved in regular political work among the masses. More than 6000 managers at all levels, including workers at the oblast level, monthly participate in the single political days. They present political discussions at the collectives, answer the workers' questions, and strive to eliminate the shortcomings that have been revealed during the course of such meetings.

Many managers have become real enthusiasts and experts in ideological-indoctrinational work. Director of the Scientific-Research Institute of Automation and Electrical Mechanics, member of the Tomsk CPSU city committee, V. P. Tarasenko carries out a large amount of scientific and social-political work. He is one of the best propaganda experts in the oblast. For more than 20 years he has been in charge of the philosophical methodology seminar.

Classes at the ideological activists school at the manometer plant are conducted by the enterprise director M. B. Berdichevskiy, who also has 20 years longevity in propaganda work. The well organized ideological-indoctrinational work contributes to no small degree to the fact that the plant collective is smoothly carrying out the economic experiment at the present time.

For a number of years the school at the Mezheninovskaya Poultry Factory where the enterprise's specialists and managers study specific economics has been headed by the director of that factory, V. Ye. Portnov. His students conduct classes in the communist labor schools. He himself attends the rayon school of party and economic activists, and gives meaningful talks at the seminars, raising important questions.

Many schools of party and economic activists are real centers of party thought. They have been created under the oblast committee and the party's city and rayon committees. The oblast school has 430 students, and 20 city and rayon schools have more than 1500 students. The managers of the schools and the training groups are the secretaries of the party's oblast committee and the city and rayon committees, as well as department managers, chairmen of the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies, and their deputies.

The choice of the subjects and courses is determined by the large-scale tasks that are confronting the labor collectives. During the past school year the courses that were taught included: "Principles of the scientific administration of production," "Systems approach to the administration of production," "Problems of improving the economic mechanism," "Organization and



content of the manager's labor", and "Pertinent questions of developing and introducing an automated system for administration of the oblast's economy."

There has been a considerable expansion of the subject matter in the talks given by the management cadres to the workers since the introduction of the single political day. We now have a need to assure that the speakers have mastered the methodology of developing the materials that they are going to present, and to improve the quality of the presentations. For that purpose the course "The manager's mastery of public speaking when addressing an audience of workers" has been introduced into the schools' curriculum.

We assume that during the new school year in the party enlightenment system it will be necessary to devote special attention to the training of the students for the practical use of cost-accountability methods of management. In particular, at the classes it would be desirable to have the students give oral book reports dealing with pertinent questions linked with the work under the new conditions. Those reviews, obviously, will also be prepared by the managers, and this, in our opinion, will increase their interest in the classes and help to raise the professional level of the cadres.

The forms by which the management workers can improve their knowledge are varied. As many as 700 persons from among them study annually, for example, in the economic managers department and the departments of party and trade-union construction at the Marxism-Leninism university. The good ideological-theoretical training of the cadres creates a solid foundation for their political maturity and for raising their proficiency level.

The effectiveness of ideological-political work, as has been shown by past experience, will be higher wherever measures are carried out energetically to introduce order and discipline and to reinforce organizational spirit. A factor that is of great importance in this regard is publicity in the work of the party, Soviet, economic, and public organizations. The party's oblast committee frequently uses open letters and statements that contain frank information about the state of affairs and about undesirable situations, and attention is drawn to shortcomings and omissions.

It is obvious that the publishing of letters and the discussion of them at meetings in labor collectives are only one of the forms of the work of reinforcing labor discipline which, in combination with other forms and means, must be carried out constantly, everywhere, in a concrete manner. What is necessary first of all in this regard is the instilling in the workers of a feeling that they are the owners of their enterprise, kolkhoz, or the country as a whole.

Something else that is completely obvious is the fact that it is necessary to reorganize the psychology of the managers, and to take steps daily to direct them toward a creative search for the new and the progressive. In this regard the oblast committee attaches great importance to the study of the advanced experience gained by our neighbors. We have made it a regular practice to gather together groups of party and Soviet workers and managers of enterprises and farms and to send them out on their days off to places that have had advanced experience. The people of Tomsk Oblast have been able to adopt many

good ideas from their comrades in the Altay and Kuzbass, in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Tyumen Oblast.

Constantly learning that which is new, and working actively to consolidate it, must be the law for our entire life. That is the question that is posed by the party as it approaches its 27th Congress.

The theme in the entire preparation for the party congress is provided by the statements of principle and the slogans for today: creative labor, the unity of word and deed, demandingness and responsibility, and demandingness toward oneself and toward one's comrades. Communists and all the rest of the Soviet citizens will have to resolve a series of important tasks. Those tasks are ones for innovators, stupendous and complicated ones. They include the conversion of the economy to a system of intensive development on the basis of scientific-technical progress; the carrying out of the structural reorganization of production; the introduction of effective forms of administration, organization, and incentive payment for labor; the further raising of the standard of living of Soviet citizens; and the reinforcement of our country's defense capability. There is no doubt that also determine the basis of political-indoctrinational work as a whole, and the activity of the party education system during the approaching school year.

The broad support given by the masses to the party's plans, and the workers' active participation in creative shock labor give every justification for asserting that, under the guidance of the Communist Party, our nation will cope successfully with these complicated tasks.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### OBKOM PARTY CHIEF URGES GREATER ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION

Moscow PARTINAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 19, Oct 85 (signed to press 24 Sep 85) pp 33-38

[Article by A. Kamay, first secretary of the Gomel Obkom of the Belorussian Communist Party under the rubric: "Organizational Party Work": "Continually Expand and Deepen the Channels of Communication With the Masses"]

[Text] Close and indissoluble communication with the masses of the working people is a fundamental principle in the life and work of our party and all of its organizations. This principle, conditioned by the very nature of the party and its profound democratic spirit, is the heart of the Leninist style of party leadership. The party is firmly and consistently following the line of comprehensive acceleration of the social and economic development of the country and qualitative improvement of the material and intellectual living conditions of the Soviet people. The party organizations are called upon to pay special attention to the requirements and needs of the broad masses, consult with them in all questions that our eventful time is putting on the agenda, and continually compare its actions and decisions with the thoughts and aspirations of workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia. Instructive in this connection are the memorable meetings of M.S. Gorbachev with the working people of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Siberia and Kazakhstan, in which there was frank and businesslike discussion of a large number of political, economic and social-cultural problems. These meetings were a good point of reference for all party workers. At the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it was emphasized that the party committees will have to be concerned about how to provide for publicity, about how all of the communications channels with the masses work, and about what kind of attention is paid to public opinion and the critical comments, statements and letters of citizens.

The plenum instructions stimulate every party committee and every primary organization to reanalyze critically and more fully different aspects of its own organizational work in the masses and to do everything possible to ensure that it will be truly understandable and correspond to the tasks in the further uniting of the working people and their mobilization to put party decisions into effect.

In carrying out a review of party work prior to the congress, our oblast party organization is striving to comprehend as fully as possible the accumulated experience in its own interaction with various strata and categories of the working people. This experience convincingly demonstrates that the strength of the ties of party organizations with broad sections of working people is determined not only by the quantity of the mass measures being carried out but especially by the extent to which these measures are an integral part of the labor and daily life of the people and by the degree to which they meet the basic requirements and aspirations of people and profoundly touch their consciousness and feelings.

The party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms have become more concerned about the improvement of the forms of communication with the masses and about the consolidation of their ties with the collectives of the plants and associations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, construction projects and institutions. We are striving to converse openly with the working people and to talk frankly with them not only about successes but also about our own failures and miscalculations so as to be able, relying on the opinion of the broad masses, to take effective measures to pull up sectors that are lagging behind and to eliminate bottlenecks. In this connection, use is being made of tried-and-true as well as new forms of organizational and political work that are still in need of verification.

More than 2,500 reporting speakers of the party obkom from among the party, soviet and economic managers go out to the labor collectives and population centers every second Thursday of the month--on the unified political education day. Also working in the oblast are 436 information-propaganda groups of the gorkoms, raykoms and party committees of enterprises and associations. The leading workers of party, soviet and economic authorities as well as party propagandists participate in carrying out open-letter days and in "round table" meetings and are present at worker assemblies and rural meetings. Their direct contact with the working people makes it possible, on the one hand, to inform the masses of the basic directions in the work of party and soviet authorities, organizations and services and, on the other hand, to reveal urgent matters requiring special attention and to work out and submit proposals to the corresponding authorities for their resolution.

Here are some examples showing the effectiveness of these forms of work in the masses.

The theme of the regular open-letter day at Novoselki Sovkhoz in Petrikovskiy Rayon--a large diversified farm established on drained swamp lands of the Wooded District--was suggested by the workers of this collective. The people were concerned about the question: Can the work of trade enterprises be improved? About 400 sovkhos workers took part in the meeting. Many comments and specific proposals were made for improving trade service in rural areas. The representatives of oblast organizations who were in attendance here paid close attention to them. Proposals are now being carried out: the assortment of goods in the stores is being improved and progressive forms of trade have begun to be introduced more extensively.

Livestock-specialist days have been carried out for many years now at oblast farms. Much has now been reexamined. Secretaries in charge of sections and other responsible workers of the party obkom, oblispolkom, oblast trades council, and oblast services and departments go out to the farms early. On site they familiarize themselves with the situation in detail and analyze what has been achieved as well as shortcomings. At meetings with people, this makes it possible to talk frankly about shortcomings and available reserves, advanced workers and those lagging behind. The conclusions and observations are generalized in party, soviet and the corresponding economic entities. If necessary, decrees are issued.

The system of party and economic education is an important communications channel with the working people. In many places, this link leads to the development and justification of counterplans by students for raising the productivity of labor and personal accounts for saving. Last year in all forms of studies, there were special lessons dedicated to the search for new production reserves. More than 300,000 communists and nonparty members studying in the party education system involved themselves in the struggle for the early fulfillment of the planned tasks in the final year of the five-year plan. In the school for specific savings, which functions in the Svetlogorsk Drilling Works Administration, students are persistently inculcated with such characteristics of contemporary economic thought as efficiency, a diligent attitude toward national well-being, and the ability to analyze their own work. Their analysis of the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology made it possible to elaborate measures that helped to increase labor productivity by 2.5 percent and to free 25 workers.

A concern of each party committee is to adopt politically correct and authoritative decisions. This can be achieved only with the daily support of the masses and the profound study of public opinion. That is what many party committees are now doing. For several years now, an institute for sociological research has been operating without remuneration in association with the Gomel Gorkom. Its help in studying a number of current problems allows the party committee to find and adopt the most nearly optimum and proven decisions. Thus, an analysis of the development of brigade forms of organizing and stimulating labor at industrial enterprises of the city made it possible to delve more deeply into these matters and to see their weak points. The data obtained were considered by the party gorkom in the elaboration of organizational measures. At the present time in the industry of the city of Gomel, more than 80 percent of the brigades are working under unified work orders, 70 percent of which are applying the coefficient of labor participation. In the course of a year, there was a doubling of the number of cost accounting brigades as well as of collectives that have decided to work with a smaller number of workers. Other party committees also have a certain amount of experience in making use of sociological research.

We are also applying this organizational form: with the participation of secretaries, bureau members and party obkom section heads, meetings of party gorkom and raykom bureaus are held, in which the work of the leaders of the city and rayon link is analyzed comprehensively and in depth. This helps to overcome already obsolete methods and procedures of party leadership and to improve the style of the work.



There is something that should be mentioned here. Until recently, party committees were excessively involved with the establishment of various staffs and commissions. The result was that some secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms were in charge of as many as 10 different formations. A good half of the work day of party leaders went for meetings and conferences, and they had no time for vital organizational work. After a close review of the work of all staffs and commissions, many of them were abolished. In the obkom as well as the gorkoms and raykoms, there was a substantial reduction in the number of calls for people to attend meetings and conferences, whereby they now take place, as a rule, during nonworking hours. At the meetings of the bureaus of the party committees, there was a reduction in the number of matters reviewed and of decrees passed. The party obkom began to request fewer documents from the gorkoms and raykoms. Overall, there has recently been a significant decline in the number of documents submitted to the party obkom from the localities. This makes it possible for system employees to participate more in party organizations and labor collectives and to give practical help to people in resolving problems that arise.

The Mozyr city party organization and the Narovlyanskaya, Yelskaya and Tsentralnaya rayon party organizations of the city of Gomel have carried out a certain reorganization of their work. Here it has become the rule in the system of party committees: each worker participates regularly in the preparation and execution of party meetings in primary party organizations. This permits party committees to hear rank-and-file communists and nonparty members directly, to verify the effect of their own actions on them, to study the reasons for existing shortcomings, and to outline the proper ways to eliminate them. In utilizing the forum of the meetings, the system workers make the participants aware of the tasks facing them and pay special attention to unresolved problems.

The style of party leadership is not an abstract concept. There are almost always real matters behind this concept. To be convinced of this, one has only to look at the example of the Rogachev party obkom. The gorkom workers spend more than half of their working time in primary party organizations. Their attention is concentrated above all on verifying the implementation of decisions that have been made and on working with personnel. The gorkom bureau reduced the number of decrees passed on questions relating to the management of the economy as well as to internal party life and ideological-educational work. The organization of personnel training changed; seminars and other forms of training are generally carried out on the basis of the primary party organizations of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By strengthening its ties with labor collectives, the gorkom had a decisive impact on the change in the work methods of management personnel, especially in rural areas. Farm managers began to pay more attention to the utilization of advanced experience and to the introduction of the collective contract. The result was that gross agricultural output increased by 16 percent over the past 2 years. During this period, the profitability of farms increased by a factor of 2.5 and now amounts to 24.2 percent.

Where economic managers are in contact with the public at large, there is an increase in the labor activity of people and all of them--managers as well as



those managed--develop an acute sense of duty, increased demands on themselves and others, a healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, and a striving to work better.

The communist V. Slesar has headed Pobeda Kolkhoz in Gomelskiy Rayon for more than 8 years. Vladimir Mikhaylovich considers the main thing in his work to be the continuous emphasis on a broad group of specialists and advanced kolkhoz farmers. He does not make a single important decision without asking for their advice and without a frank conversation with people who are affected. On the farm, provision is truly made for the unity of organizational and educational work and for unity of the requirements in the management of the kolkhoz and public organizations. And this is having results. Last year, 32.7 quintals of cereals and 227 quinals of potatoes were obtained per hectare. The milk yield per cow amounted to 3,600 kilograms and the average daily weight gain for cattle reached 900 grams. Farm affairs are also going well this year.

The election aktiv plays a large role in strengthening the ties of party committees with the masses of the working people. At the present time, 37 percent of the members of the party gorkoms and raykoms in our oblast are workers and kolkhoz farmers. More than half of the members of local soviets of people's deputies are workers and kolkhoz farmers. Activists who find themselves in the midst of the working people every day are sensitive in discerning developing problems and help the party committees to coordinate the resolution of questions in local life with overall party and state tasks.

Well known in the oblast party organization are the party activists and members of the party obkom bureau P. Demechenko, Hero of Socialist Labor and fitter-assembler at the Gomel Measuring Instruments Plant, and T. Radkovaya, milker at Iskra Kolkhoz in Vetkovskiy Rayon; and obkom members Ye. Vergeychik, brigade foreman of the livestock raising farm of Sudkovo Kolkhoz in Khoynikskiy Rayon, and V. Sosnovskiy, tractor driver of Sovkhoz imeni Michurin in Lelchitskiy Rayon. These activists frequently appear at the plenums of the party obkom and their sharp worker's eye notices vital items and phenomena that become the subject of serious discussions and decisions at party and other levels. In an appearance at one of the party obkom plenums, for example, N. Sidelnikova, party obkom member and turner at the Gomel Trolley Bus Administration, raised the question of the provision of reliable transportation to the city's working people during rush hour. This question was the subject of a detailed examination in the ispolkom of the city's soviet of people's deputies and in the Belorussian Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services. Specific measures to improve public transit service have been worked out and are now being implemented.

Many party activists are working in the collectives as initiators of patriotic undertakings and are providing an example of the fulfillment of socialist obligations. Since the beginning of the current year, all members of the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and audit commissions involved in production have been working ahead of the work schedule, and more than 200 of them completed the five-year plan ahead of schedule.

It is generally known that the party is strengthening its ties with the working people mainly with the help of primary party organizations. It is precisely through them that the party is putting its policies into effect. They are the roots whose juices feed the whole party organism. Our oblast party organization is constantly concerned that these roots be strong and viable. The size of primary organizations is increasingly continuously and their internal structure is becoming more and more ramified. During the past 5 years, the number of primary party organizations increased by 85 and shop party organizations and party groups increased by 1,020. The influence of low-level party formations on the resolution of fundamental economic and social problems is growing constantly and they have begun to work more purposefully, militantly and successfully.

Let us take, for example, the party organization of Zvezda Kolkhoz in Yelskiy Rayon. All of the decisions of this party organization and its opinion on some particular economic or moral-political question are taken up by the collective as being very authoritative and affecting all of the farm's workers. It is perfectly natural that the economy of this farm is developing stably and that the production of output of farming and animal husbandry is increasing from year to year.

One of the most important directions in the work of primary party organizations in strengthening ties with the masses is that of increasing the role and significance of meetings of communists. Particular attention is paid to open party meetings. Everywhere provision is made for the participation of a maximum number of nonparty members in meetings. The concern about the implementation of the comments and proposals of communists and nonparty members and about raising the effectiveness of the decisions made is being expressed in practical work. At one of the party meetings at Kolkhoz imeni XXII s'yezda KPSS in Gomel Rayon, communists and nonparty members spoke of the fact that low milk yields and weight gains for cattle are caused by shortcomings in livestock services and poor work in fodder production. Everyone who stepped up to the rostrum (11 people did so) gave a comprehensive analysis of some aspect or other of this problem and made specific suggestions. It was recommended that the structure of fodder crops be reviewed, that the assembly-line shop system of milk production be introduced, and that measures be determined to improve the work of livestock services. All of this allowed the farm to increase the milk yield per cow to 2,854 kilograms last year, or 342 kilograms more than in 1983. In the first half of 1985, the milk yields increased by more than 150 kilograms.

And here is another example. At the open party meeting of Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in this same rayon, A. Kolbasnikov, nonparty member and worker in the mechanized detachment, criticized the rayon services for being slow in introducing the collective contract in agricultural production. The criticism reached the Gomel Raykom and had an impact: whereas at the beginning of 1984 only three brigades were covered by this progressive form of organizing labor in animal husbandry, at the present time 59 brigades in animal husbandry are working under the new method and 44.4 percent of the cows are assigned to them. There are 45 brigades operating in field-crop cultivation, where 76.6 percent of the cultivated area is assigned. The rayon successfully coped with the plans for the first 4 years of the five-year plan for the sale of meat,

grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and eggs to the state. the economy reached the limits established by the Food Program for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Report and election meetings are now being held in the primary party organizations. They are distinguished by great energy and efficiency. With an awareness of their responsibility, communists discuss problems related to the intensification of the national economy and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. At the meetings, shortcomings are subjected to fundamental criticism and the situation in all links is analyzed. The reports and elections help to mobilize the forces of the party organizations and all working people for a worthy celebration of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The strength of the ties of party organizations with the broad masses is confirmed in particular by the extent to which they are growing, who is accepted into their ranks and what organizational and ideological-political tempering the new party reinforcements receive. The oblast party organization consistently pursues the line of strengthening the party ranks through better representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia employed in crucial sectors of public production.

Natalya Ivanovna Gran has been working as a milker at Chyrvony Stsyag Kolkhoz in Rechitskiy Rayon for more than 10 years. During this time, she has shown herself to be the very best. Over the course of more than 5 years, she has invariably been victorious in socialist competition at her farm. Through conscientious labor and active social work, she won the profound respect of villagers and was elected deputy of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet. This is the kind of people that the party organizations are selecting for their own ranks. Not so long ago, Comrade Gran was accepted as a candidate for membership in the CPSU.

As everyone knows, of great importance in the strengthening of the unity of the party and people and in the development of the initiative and creativity of the working people is the publicizing of party work, especially in its key link of selecting and distributing personnel. Whenever they promote workers to responsible positions, the party organizations consult with the collectives, with those people who are well familiar with the candidate for promotion. This practice is becoming more and more widespread. The gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations periodically listen to the reports of leading workers. The discussion of their actions and the evaluation of the results achieved by them are widely publicized through the press, radio and television. The party committees are striving to make fuller use of the mass means of information for consultation with the working people. The proposals expressed in the press and transmissions of oblast radio and television frequently become the basis of the decisions of party, soviet and other authorities.

The active ties of party organizations and communists with the working people, implemented through the extensive network of public organizations, contributes to the development of the creative activity of the masses. The work of communists in the local soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations brings them closer to the nonparty members and strengthens party influence in all areas of the life of the Soviet people. It



has become our tradition periodically to hold meetings of communists working in the mass organizations of the working people. These meetings take place under the aegis of the party committees. At the meetings, there is a broad exchange of opinion and communists tell of the initiative that they themselves are demonstrating and how they support the useful initiatives of nonparty comrades. The party groups in the local soviets have recently become noticeably more active. The party groups hold their meetings not only on the days when the sessions are convened but also between them. At the meetings, they regularly listen to the reports of communist deputies, leaders of deputy commissions and posts. All of this has a positive impact on the level of soviet work.

Our communists are working in the trade unions with complete understanding. In the course of the last reports and elections in the trade union entities, more than 2,000 party members and candidate members were elected, along with nonparty members, to their staffs. In organizing and convincing people, communists are constantly attuned to the acceptance of their ideas, advice, critical comments and suggestions and they do much in their own collectives to increase the role of worker meetings and permanently active production conferences. The proposals and advice presented here are a serious help in the resolution of production and social questions.

Communists actively help Comsomol organizations in mass cultural and educational work and in determining specific socially important work for young people. Today the members of the Komsomol look after 59 farms and enterprises. During the past year, Komsomol committees sent more than 700 young men and women to work in animal husbandry.

Several features presented here characterize the work of the oblast party organization in the support and further consolidation of its ties with the broad masses. In summarizing to the party congress the experience accumulated in this area, we do not, of course, think that everything is ideal here. We are far from utilizing all possibilities. The reasons? As always, they involve people. It can be said without hesitation that results in this work depend upon the personal qualities of individual party, soviet and economic leaders. It still happens that not all of our leading comrades feel the internal need to associate continually with people and to carry on a frank and cordial conversation with them. Some of them clearly show an unsystematic attitude toward their "public" appearances. At times in organizing mass measures, more concern is shown not about giving them the proper content and making them understandable but only about having good "coverage" figures here.

To eliminate these and other shortcomings in the establishment of strong ties with the working people means to make this work even more effective and in harmony with today's requirements. Here we have someone to learn from: before us is the exceptionally brilliant and instructive example of the permanent and attentive attitude of the party Central Committee toward the opinions and proposals of workers, kolkhoz farmers, specialists and scientists. This was demonstrated again at the recent meeting in the CPSU Central Committee of party leaders with veterans of the Stakhanovite Movement, advanced workers and production innovators. Here with new force resounded the



thought about how important it is for party organizations to compare their work with the experience of the masses.

We party members are called upon to remember this at all times.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### UZBEK CP CC BURO VIEWS REPUBLIC AGRICULTURE MECHANIZATION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Uzbekistan Communist Party's Central Committee"]

[Text] The regular session of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee's Buro discussed the course of agricultural work and the tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs of the republic for the comprehensive acceleration of gathering the harvest in light of the recommendations expressed by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the conference of party and economic activists in the city of Tselinograd. Special attention was devoted to measures in increasing the rates of cotton picking. It was noted that many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not mobilized available labor resources and are initiating picking work slowly. Decisive acceleration is required by preparation for the mechanized picking of the raw cotton--completion of the defoliation of the cotton plant, running in the equipment, the formation of picking and transportation detachments, and the complete readiness of the cotton warehouses for the reception of bunker cotton. Simultaneously, the necessity to intensify work on the gathering and procurement of fruits and vegetables, grapes, and melons, the production of fodder, the increase in procurements of milk, meat, and other products of animal husbandry, and supporting the wintering of cattle was stressed.

Some problems were discussed which were connected with an improvement in the activity of party organizations and labor collectives in the efficient use of agricultural produce and a reduction in its losses during the harvesting, procurement, storage, processing, and consumption. It was recommended to party and soviet organs, ministries, and departments of the agricultural industrial complex that they intensify work on improving the safe keeping of the harvest which has been raised and gathered and ensuring on this basis the more complete satisfaction of the population's requirements for high-quality food products. Special attention was paid to the necessity to speed up the construction of warehouses, drying and cleaning shops, and baling areas and the preparation of cotton gin and oil plants for the reception and processing of raw cotton of the 1985 harvest.

The Buro of the Uzbekistan Communist Party's Central Committee examined the question of the work of the main special design office (GSKB) for machines for cotton growing on the introduction of scientific developments and raising the technical level and quality of the machines being created for agriculture. It was noted

that the level of the GSKB's activity still does not completely correspond to the tasks decreed at the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the June conference in the party's Central Committee. Important agricultural problems are being lost sight of by the design office and insufficient attention is being devoted to improving the technical and economic indices of new machines. Instances of the development of expensive equipment which has low productivity and is inconvenient to operate are occurring.

The Buro of the Uzbekistan Communist Party's Central Committee required the leadership and party committee of the GSKB for cotton-growing machinery to implement decisive measures for the radical improvement of work in light of the lines of the CPSU Central Committee on questions for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and raising the effectiveness of designer developments as well as on the creation of machines and mechanisms which meet the requirements of agricultural production. Taken into consideration was the statement by the chief of the GSKB, Comrade P. M. Mirz-Akhmedov, that the collective will develop and implement combined measures which ensure a reduction in the labor- and materials intensity of the machines being created by 15 percent, a 1.8-fold increase in their productivity, and a significant improvement in the technological effectiveness of designs, the use of metal, working conditions, and external finish.

It has been suggested to the party committee of the design office that it attain a radical improvement in the work of technical and engineering personnel, intensify organizational and mass political work, maintain a creative environment in the collective, and strengthen discipline and organization. A number of specific assignments have also been given to the VPO "Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstvo" [All-Union State Cost Accounting Association for the Production of Machines for Cotton Growing], the Central Asian department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin], the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, and other organizations.

The session of the Uzbekistan Communist Party's Central Committee Buro examined other questions of party leadership of the republic's social and economic development and the organizational and political work of the party organizations, in accordance with which the appropriate decrees were adopted.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET ON POOR TECHNOLOGICAL HELP FOR AGRICULTURE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jul 85 p 2

[Article: "In the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The tasks of the Soviets of Peoples Deputies of the republic which follow from the lines of the July (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, were discussed at the regular session of the Uzbek SSR's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

In evaluating the level of the work of the republic's Soviets of Peoples Deputies in light of the requirements of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that each element of our society's political system clearly accomplishes its assigned functions, the Presidium noted that as yet not all Soviets are utilizing their powers with proper persistency and have not ensured the realization of plans for the economic and socio-cultural development of their territories, a rise in the effectiveness of industrial and agricultural production, and the unconditional accomplishment of the tasks of the food program and measures to increase the output of consumer goods.

Stress was placed on the importance of increasing the activity of the Soviets on all directions of economic and cultural construction, improvement of their leadership style and methods, intensification of attention to the urgent tasks of converting the economy to the rails of the intensification and introduction of effective forms of control, the organization and stimulation of labor, the strict observance of a regime of economy and thrift, and the strengthening of state, planning, and labor discipline, legality, and order.

The Soviets were also called upon to concentrate attention on the solution of social problems, the comprehensive improvement of the cultural and domestic servicing of the population, and the conduct of political-indoctrinational and mass-cultural work among the population.

For the successful accomplishment of the tasks posed by the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviets should utilize even more widely the rights and democratic forms of activity which they have, increase the activity of the deputies, intensify work on organizing the monitoring of the execution of decisions which have been adopted and the mandates of the electors, and comprehensively further the even broader initiation of socialist competition in the labor collectives for a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.



The notes of the permanent commissions on industry and on science and technology of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, "On the work of scientific-research and planning-design organizations of the republic on the creation of new equipment for agriculture," were examined. It was noted that important measures are being implemented in the republic on the mechanization of agriculture and equipping it with highly productive machines. At the same time, the fleet of machines available in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes still does not provide the proper economic impact. Plans for the growth of labor productivity in agriculture are not being accomplished and the volume of labor expenditures is high. This is explained to a great extent by shortcomings in the organization of the operation, storage, and repair of the machines as well as by the low level of the work of scientific research and planning-design organizations which are engaged in the development of agricultural equipment. As a result of their departmental disunity, lack of coordination in work, and the absence of a single center for scientific studies and the design and production of machines the solution of the problem of combined mechanization of cotton growing and other branches has been drawn out. At the same time, dozens of organizations, many of which do not have the necessary experimental base or qualified personnel, being guided by departmental interests and often to the detriment of the accomplishment of their functional duties, are engaged in the development of cotton picking machines. As a result the creation of the new generation of machines has been drawn out unjustifiably. Frequently agricultural machines are put into production without the necessary basic study and theoretical substantiations and are produced with serious design shortcomings.

In the decree which was adopted the Presidium proposed to the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR that it implement the necessary measures for the organization of a single center which is called upon to provide leadership in the activity of scientific research and planning-design organizations in the field of agricultural machine building on the basis of a special-purpose combined program and clear contractual relations, which will further a rise in the quality of studies and the creation of equipment which meets the users' requirements.

The question of improving the organization of accounting by deputies of Soviets of Peoples Deputies to the electorate and several other questions of the republic's state life were also examined.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### TuSSR: RAYON, CITY PERSONNEL CHANGES ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKEMSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 20 October 1985 (page 2) and on 22 October 1985 (page 2) carried reports of a gorkom and two raykom party plenums, respectively. The first article reported on the 18 October Chelyekyen plenum at which the first secretary, B. Soltanmuradov, was relieved of his duties and removed from the gorkom buro in connection with his transfer to other work. The new first secretary and gorkom buro member is E. Dosmamyedov.

In Gasan-Kuli, the first secretary, N. Ashirov, was relieved of his duties and removed from the raykom buro in connection with his transfer to other work. The new rayon first secretary and raykom buro member is R. Pukhanov.

In Syerakhs, the first secretary, B. Shamanov, was relieved of his duties and removed from the raykom buro in connection with his transfer to other work. The new rayon first secretary and raykom buro member is T.K. Guchryel-dyyev.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR No 26, 1985 in Russian carries on page 484 a decree dated 26 July 1985 of the USSR Council of Ministers announcing the appointment of Ye. Ye. Milovanov as deputy chairman of the Council on Religious Affairs.

### UZBEK RED CRESCENT SOCIETY NAMES CHAIRMAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 October 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word UzTAG announcement of the 22 October plenum of the Uzbek SSR Red Crescent Society's Central Committee held in Tashkent. Former chairman of the society's central committee K. S. Sharifbayev was relieved of his duties in connection with a transfer to other work, and K. Sh. Asrankulova was appointed chairperson in his place.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

NEW ARMENIAN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARIES--The Vardenis Rayon Committee of the Armenian CP held a plenum at which an organizational matter was examined. The plenum relieved Comrade K.Ye. Yeganyan of his duties as raykom first secretary in connection with his transfer to another post. Comrade M.S. Grigoryan, who had been deputy director of the Armenian CP Central Committee's Agriculture and Food Industry Department, was selected as the new first secretary of the Vardenis Rayon Committee. [Excerpt] [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Oct 85 p 2] The Kalinino Rayon Committee of the Armenian CP held a plenum at which an organizational matter was examined. The plenum relieved Comrade S.P. Megrabyan of his duties as raykom first secretary in connection with his transfer to another post. Comrade V.S. Yegiazaryan, who had worked as an Armenian CP Central Committee inspector, was selected as the new Kalinino Rayon Committee first secretary. [Excerpt] [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 24 Oct 85 p 3] /12851

CSO: 1830/110



## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### U.S.-USSR JOURNALIST CONFERENCE LEADS TO NEW JOINT PUBLICATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Oct 85 p 4

[Gruzinform article: "Who Will Be Washed Away by KOBULETSKAYA PCHELA?"]

[Excerpts] There are still no publications with this name--KOBULETSKAYA PCHELA. But there will be. That was the title decided upon for a bulletin of editorialized information about the USSR and the United States by participants in a meeting of journalists from both countries, held last Saturday and Sunday in Adzhar ASSR. Participants discussed questions of the relations between the USSR and United States, and the role of journalists in improving the mutual understanding between our peoples.

The meeting was organized by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Participants in it included representatives of major newspapers and television companies of the state of California, and also the mass information media of the USSR. The body of Georgian journalists was represented by Chairman of the Republic State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting N. A. Popkhadze and PRAVDA correspondent G. I. Lebanidze.

The discussion of the Soviet and American journalists began in the ancient Russian city of Suzdal, continued in Moscow and Leningrad, and concluded in Kobuleti.

An uninformed journalist is like a surgeon with a blunt scalpel. But the damage he does with his work is much more dangerous because of its scale. This comparison, which was made at the conclusion of the discussion, fairly precisely reflects the main idea that its participants arrived at. During the discussion, Soviet and American journalists reached full mutual understanding on the main issues.

"Meetings and dialogues between journalists are always a very difficult matter," said Rolin Post. "Because, in contrast to physicians or scientists, who deal with concrete phenomena, we are talking about the abstract word. But it is words which must be handled with particular care."

Here is the opinion of the "main controversialist" from the American side, S. K. McKlatchie, editor of the newspaper SACRAMENTO BEE:

"The main idea which I will take away with me is that many things divide us but even more things bring us together. We have had the opportunity to become acquainted with Soviet people, speak with colleagues, and learn what your lives are like today. And many new things have been opened up for me. We are prevented from understanding one another by differences in ideology and tradition."

But the participants in the meeting were not so unanimous on everything. The complete calm of the sea and the monotonous Kobuleti rain outside the window by no means corresponded to what was occurring in the conference hall of Kolkheti Hotel.

And while the opinions of both sides were close concerning what to write about, they differed on how to write. The American colleagues attempted to defend the idea of the "independence" and "impartiality" of the journalist, to reduce his role to a simple chronicler of events.

On this issue the speeches of members of the Soviet delegation were much more convincing. They emphasized that the high responsible job of the journalist is incompatible with indifference. The role of information is not to raise but to destroy the psychological barriers between peoples. As a result of the thoughtless activity of humankind in the world, such a great quantity of weapons has been accumulated that it is enough to annihilate all civilization on the earth several times over. Our planet has become too vulnerable. This is how things stand today: we will live together or die together. And since we cannot pack our suitcases and go to another planet, the journalist has no right to take the position of an observer on the sidelines. Otherwise, it is evidence more of professional irresponsibility than a manifestation of freedom of the press.

Nevertheless, the benefit from the meeting, again, according to mutual acknowledgment of both sides, was vast.

Participants in the discussion did not exaggerate their powers, nor did they underestimate their responsibility. Discussing the ignorance and inaccuracy in illuminating the lives of the two countries by the mass information media, they observed that only the unbiased, honest pen of the journalist can serve the true interests of peoples. They spoke of the responsibility and ethics of the journalist. And in this connection they emphasized that in the face of the general threat of nuclear catastrophe, the relations between the two ideologies not only must not become more severe, but the reverse. Journalists of the USSR and United States today must unite in one universal ideology of striving for mutual trust and peace.

Participants in the discussion talked about continuing similar contacts.

I would like to express my sincere desire that not one of the participants in this meeting, who carried on their arguments sharply but properly and with good will, is touched by the sting of KOBULETSKAYA PCHELA [Kobuleti Bee].

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### PARTY INVOLVEMENT IN NEWSPAPER WORK VIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Party Committee and the Newspaper"]

[Text] Among the things the modern individual cannot get along without the poet has called "a fresh newspaper with a human relationship." And the more complicated and multifaceted our social relations become, the more frequently the Soviet individual turns to the periodical press. A single press run of all the newspapers published in the RSFSR alone totals about 124 million copies. This means that the average family in the republic subscribes to three newspapers. Moreover, interest in periodicals is growing from year to year.

Our century visibly and daily demonstrates the participation of the individual in global processes and the growing interest and concern of the individual for the fate of all humanity. And this relationship of ours with humanity is always concrete. The connection with it comes through problems of the oblast, kray, rayon, or city. So the bulk of newspaper circulation should go not to central publications, despite the multimillion printings of PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, KOMSOMOLKA, and TRUD, but to the local press to ensure that it has a special responsibility to see to it that the individual's connection with society is energetic, active, and aimed at resolving the tasks facing the party, and eliminating everything which is holding back our movement forward. Currently this responsibility is greater than ever before as the party prepares for its 27th Congress, undertaking a course of accelerating the social-economic development of the country, raising efficiency, and eliminating bureaucratism, lack of discipline, and empty speeches.

Our information links with the outside world are firmly based on Leninist principles of party ideals. We test the voice of the printed word based on these principles. And the party committee must be a skilled, precise head of the newspaper. He is not merely a publisher--he is entrusted with being a principled mentor and wise counselor for all areas of our lives.

The day before the congress there is a topical discussion of what has been done, flaws are revealed, and specific ways are planned for improving the economic and social life of each collective, rayon, city, oblast, and kray. A



serious role falls upon the local press in this multifaceted work as well. Fulfilling this responsible mission depends not only on the skill of the journalists but also on the position of party committees.

Unfortunately, as readers report, some party workers have who do not permit publication of a single seriously critical item in their periodicals unless they agree with it have yet to change. For example, the editorial office of the Tulun newspaper PUT K KOMMUNIZMU (Irkutsk Oblast) requires that each issue of the newspaper be approved with secretaries of the gorkom line by line before it is published. The consequence of such "approvals," as a rule, is that the last names of leaders of rayon enterprises are struck from critical materials.

The pivotal element in political leadership of a newspaper is inculcating in journalists an intolerance for anything which prevents faster progress.

Our modern reader will not tolerate substituting abstract discussion of various shortcomings for specific criticism. So satiric exercises which do not have specific targets most often irritate readers. Isn't it more urgent, instead of flogging the vices of imaginary heroes, to deal seriously, and in a party spirit, with completely specific economic leaders and workers who are not fulfilling plans and socialist obligations, who are inclined to bureaucratism and red tape, are sluggish in the fight against alcoholism, and so forth?

The face of today's newspaper very clearly characterizes the political maturity of the party committee publishing it. Energetic participation of journalists in social-economic processes is possible only with the constant help and support of the party committee press.

Traditions of an attentive attitude of the party committee towards the newspaper have been firmly laid down in Magnitogorsk and Novokuznetsk, in Shchekino and Lipetsk. I. Tuboltsev (Glazunovskiy Rayon in Orel Oblast) described an interesting experience of such collaboration in a letter to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Truthfully, some journalists could not cope with all their problems if it weren't for the attention and help of the raykom. Along with examining editorial work plans yearly (and sometimes even twice a year), the bureau discusses the work of the editorial office. Workers of the CPSU rayon committee participate actively in investigations which the newspaper is carrying out. They are present not only at party meetings of journalists, but also at special editorial meetings. But none of them interferes in the production process--they never say what material to put on the newspaper page and where to put it, and they never insist that critical items be sent to the raykom for checking. Full confidence is placed on the editorial office. But the demand is constantly exacting and in the party spirit."

But even obkoms sometimes do not pay very close attention to their press organs. As a result, leadership in the party spirit is sometimes replaced either with laxity or personal orders: for example, the Kalinin Oblast newspaper has still not managed to eliminate the habit which was once common in obkom cabinets of publishing extensive bombastic presentations of obkom documents and measures carried out. On the recommendation of the Orenburg

Obkom, the newspaper YUZHNY URAL at the height of this year's harvest season published a call to participants in the harvest which was basically just a repetition of an analogous document published two years ago.

There are cases where one obkom or another seems not to notice critical articles in the newspaper. It is difficult to say which factor has the larger part in this--trying to protect the honor of the uniform or indifference to the printed word. It is only clear that this far from principled approach serves as a poor example to gorkoms and raykoms.

Today's complex process of restructuring embraces all areas of our social organism. To help each individual become aware of his vital responsibilities and to accelerate the tempo of this process are the important tasks of the press.

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### 1986 REPUBLIC PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS REPORTED

Tajik SSR

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by E. Kozlova: "Voice of the Press to Every Home"]

[Excerpts] The total single circulation of newspapers and magazines in our republic is more than 4 million copies. Today on the average 6.3 publications come to each family. The newspaper has become an inherent part of people's spiritual life and the interest of Tajikistan's readers in periodicals is enormous. Subscriptions to printed publications have begun. What has been done and is being done by the collectives of "Soyuzpechat" in order that each reader may subscribe to the publication he needs and may have the latest newspaper? S. Kabilov, chief of the "Tadzhiksoyuzpechat" production association, responds to this question of our correspondent:

All agencies and departments of "Tadzhiksoyuzpechat" began preparing for the subscription campaign in a timely manner. The subscription totals for 1985 were summarized, and oversights and weak spots of the last campaign were taken into consideration. The measures that were worked out have their own unique purpose--to assist numerous subscribers in obtaining the necessary publication. A lot of explanatory work is being done with future subscribers at enterprises and labor collectives according to the place of residence, and periodicals are being propagandized on a large scale.

Five hundred new receiving centers were opened in the republic and now there are 8,000 of them in all. All together 30,000 public disseminators--this is 2,500 people more than last year--have begun their work. All of them are active assistants of the party organizations of enterprises and institutions in ideological work; as a matter of fact, the question concerns propagandizing and disseminating the party press as the first order of priority.

An interest in such publications as PRAVDA, KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, and TODZHIKISTONI SOVETI and in such magazines as POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', AGITATOR TADZHIKISTANA and others is quite natural. They

respond to the many disturbing and burning issues of the day, their speeches are discussed at collectives, and they provide spiritual nourishment.

The present subscription campaign has its own features. Workers in the countryside have numerous privileges--for them newspaper and magazine subscriptions are being processed without restrictions. As before, a "green" light for subscriptions is being given to teachers and on-the-job training foremen at schools and vocational and technical academic institutions. It's true that their subscription is rigorously processed through public disseminators at schools and academic institutions. For the first time, such privileges are also given to teachers at tekhnikums.

A subscription will be processed without restrictions for those who are working in the countryside, but who are living in rayon centers and cities, if it is processed through public press disseminators in accordance with one's work place.

During this year, a total of nine publications--the magazines VOKRUG SVETA, ZA RULEM, INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA, KREST'YANKA, NAUKA I ZHIZN', RABOTNITSA, RADIO, TEKHNIKA--MOLODEZHI and YUNOST', as well as fiction supplements to the magazines DRUZHBA NARODOV, VOKRUG SVETA, OGONEK and SEL'SKAYA MOLODEZH', are limited. Thus, the earlier limited publications--LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the magazines ZNAMYA and a number of others--I must say will be offered to readers on a large scale for the second year. This year the magazines MOLODAYA GVARDIYA and STUDENCHESKIY MERIDIAN will also be in a free subscription category.

Subscriptions are also being accepted without restriction to all fiction magazines of the union republics (we have the magazines PAMIR and SADOI SHARK). It's authorized to process a subscription to newspapers and magazines published in the national languages for an address in any corner of the country.

I also include among features of the campaign the greatest attention of the workers of "Tadzhiksoyuzpechat" enterprises to the dissemination by all departments and agencies of subscriptions to the publications of scientific and technical information organs.

Last year a large number of readers at industrial enterprises were left excluded from subscriptions.

In addition, last year many enterprises were left without a departmental subscription, having overlooked the fact that the period for it was from 1 to 31 August. Now we have sent notifications concerning the subscription periods and rules to the places beforehand, and we'll also keep this phase of work in control.

We obtained independence--operational, financial and administrative--with the conversion of the republic "Soyuzpechat" administration to the republic "Tadzhiksoyuzpechat" production association. Henceforth the ministry of communications will only oversee our work. So that now, as they say, we ourselves are responsible for everything.



Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by V. Nalbandov: "A Newspaper in the Family Circle"]

[Excerpts] The campaign for subscribing to newspapers and magazines is in full swing. These days at the branch communications offices and subscription receiving centers, numerous visitors are becoming acquainted in detail with catalogs and annotations, and they're subscribing to the periodical publications that they need in their work and life for 1986.

In accordance with the request of BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY on the progress of subscription-86, N. A. Balakishiyev, chief of the "Azerbsoyuzpechat'" association, talks about its features.

The present subscription campaign is occurring during a special period. The country is preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress. Hence everyone who is involved in one way or another in the subscription campaign also has increased responsibility. The instruction of people who are implementing subscriptions was conducted everywhere by workers of municipal and rayon agencies and departments of Soyuzpechat' with the assistance of party and soviet organs. All receiving centers were well provided with catalogs, documentation, publicity and other necessary materials.

During recent years, a number of practical measures have been implemented in the country for more completely satisfying demands for periodical publications. Thus, if some Moscow newspapers and magazines until recently had restrictions on subscriptions, then they've been removed now, and the number of limited magazines has been reduced to a minimum.

A public commission, which examines orders for limited literary supplements to Moscow magazines, has been created under the Baku municipal agency for completely satisfying the demands of party veterans and participants in the Great Patriotic War.

Today we have sufficient numbers of published copies at our disposal for providing the population with periodicals. I would remind you that 4-5 publications come to a single family in Azerbaijan, and the single circulation of republic newspapers and magazines that are being disseminated just by subscription is 3,972,000 copies.

The main task of a press disseminator is active propaganda and the dissemination of party and political publications and, first of all, Leninist PRAVDA. Today tens of thousands of the republic's workers want to receive the militant organ of our party. During this year, the number of copies of this newspaper that are being received just by subscribers was 122,000.

As with previous years, IZVESTIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, TRUD, KOMSO-MOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, KOMMUNIST (in Azerbaijani), BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, VYSHKA and

other newspapers enjoy great popularity. The number of subscribers to the magazines KOMMUNIST, AGITATOR, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', KOMMUNIST AZERBAYDZHANA and AZERBAYDZHAN KOMMUNISTI has increased.

Importance is being attached to the dissemination of such publications in the Russian language as LITERATURNYY AZERBAYDZHAN, RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V AZERBAYDZHANSKOY SHKOLE and others. They are necessary for a wide range of readers who wish to better master the language of friendship--the language of the Great October Revolution.

Year after year the number of subscribers to our republic newspapers and magazines increases in Armenia, Georgia and Dagestan. Thus, the readers of these fraternal republics receive over 130,000 copies of Azerbaijan's periodical publications.

Considerable attention was devoted to processing subscriptions during the period of intensive agricultural operations, especially in the cotton-growing and viticulture regions. Incidentally, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines in the countryside are being processed without restrictions. This will make it possible to completely satisfy the demands of rural workers for periodical publications.

By virtue of supplements to the magazines OGONEK, DRUZHBA NARODOV, SEL'SKAYA MOLODEZH' and VOKRUG SVETA, the resources of rural libraries are being considerably upgraded. Thus just during the current year, the libraries of the republic's rayons received 12,248 volumes of the works of A. Chekhov, N. Gogol, Veresayev and other writers. In 1986, this figure will be increased to 16,500 by virtue of the collected works of M. Lermontov, P. Bazhov, A. Gaydar, T. Drayzer and F. Parfenov.

In addition, an extensive network of newstands--almost 900 of them--considerably facilitates the dissemination of periodical publications in the countryside.

However, there are still shortcomings and oversights right along with the positive work in the activities of our enterprises in conducting the subscription campaign. For example, alarm is being caused by the fact that in Kirovabad and in Agdzhabedinskiy, Vartashenskiy, Udzharskiy, Zardobskiy, Dzhebrailskiy and a number of other rayons subscriptions to some Moscow publications--first of all to magazines--practically aren't increasing or are increasing extremely slowly. A situation like this demands great attention and taking the most drastic measures.

#### Ukrainian SSR

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by V. Boyarchuk, UkSSR deputy minister of communications: "On the Way to the Reader"]

[Excerpts] Subscriptions to newspapers and magazines for 1986 are proceeding at full speed. Over 16,000 workers of "Soyuzpechat" are involved with this matter

in the republic. More than 36,000 postmen and nearly 300,000 public press disseminators are processing subscriptions at enterprises, institutions, organizations, academic institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In all, 16,000 communications enterprises, including 11,000 in the countryside, are receiving and processing subscriptions.

The periodical press among Soviet people is enjoying great demand. The total circulation of newspapers and magazines that are being disseminated by subscriptions and retail just in our republic exceeds 84 million copies. On the average, more than six publications come to each family.

The number of subscription copies of party and political, fiction, and individual industrial publications has grown. Just as before, a great deal of attention is being devoted to dissemination of the newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA, RADYANS'KA UKRAINA, PRAVDA UKRAINY and others.

During the first 20 days of August, over 17 percent of the subscription circulation for 1985 was already assimilated.

A great deal of work is being conducted by communications workers for ensuring the delivery of newspapers on the day they're published. Right now 11 centers for the decentralized printing of Moscow newspapers and 6 centers for republic newspapers are operating in the republic. Problems are being solved for optimizing postal routes, and plans are reviewed annually for sending mail with regard to changes in the traffic scheduling of trains, aircraft and motor vehicle transportation. Means for automating and mechanizing industrial processes are being incorporated, and that makes it possible to better organize the labor of press disseminators.

Delivery of the press still gives rise to unfavorable criticisms; a newspaper sometimes gets to the reader on the second or even the third day following publication.

Newspapers, and especially on publication days, often are delivered late to subscribers even in cities. They're not always available for retail sale.

The republic's communications enterprises are faced with doing a great deal in assimilating scientific and technical achievements on the basis of using highly productive mail processing technology for automating and mechanizing production processes, in opening self-service centers, increasing the number of subscription boxes at branch communications offices, organizing consolidated delivery stations, and others.

In many oblasts of the UkSSR and the city of Kiev, buildings for "Soyuzpechat" stores, warehouses and dispatch offices aren't allocated in the planning volume to ispolkoms of councils of people's deputies.

These days the workers of our industry have many concerns. The subscription campaign is a distinctive examination. What are the features of subscription-86? It is being conducted on a strictly voluntary basis. It's possible to

easily register more than 10,000 names of periodical publications. Only nine magazines--VOKRUG SVETA, ZA RULEM, INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA, KREST'YANKA, NAUKA I ZHIZN', RABOTNITSA, RADIO, TEKHNIKA--MOLODEZHI, and YUNOST'--are being disseminated within the limits of the allocated number of published copies.

A direct responsibility of communications workers is to be attentive to the appeals and requests of subscribers, deal with them in a practical manner, and provide the people with specific advice on questions that interest them. Friendly work in close contact with party committees, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations is the pledge of success.

Unfortunately, cases of imposing one publication or another on subscribers are still being encountered. Similar cases are intolerable.

There are quite a number of genuine press propagandists among the disseminators of newspapers and magazines.

9889

CSO: 1830/42



GUBOGLO DEFENDS SOVIET LINGUISTICS AGAINST RUSSIFICATION CHARGE

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 5, September--October 1985 carries on pages 130-136 a 3,000-word article titled "The 7th International Congress on Applied Linguistics." The author of the article is Mikhail N. Guboglo, academic secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Scientific Council for Nationality Problems. The article is a precis of the Soviet delegation's activities at the 5-10 August 1984 AILA [Association Internationale de Linguistique Appliquee] conference in Brussels. The Soviet delegation comprised, in addition to Guboglo, L.B. Nikolskiy, sector chief in the socio-linguistics section of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Oriental Studies, and V.P. Neroznak, academic secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Department of Language and Literature.

The last third of the article is devoted to refuting charges made by two of the conference's participants that Russian is usurping the position held by some of the Soviet Union's minority languages. M. (Bruchis), chairman of a section titled "Languages of Non-Russian Soviet Nationalities: Gradual Curtailment of Their Social Functions," attacked the validity of the Soviet concept of bilingualism among representatives of the national minorities, saying that it did not correspond to reality. Another participant in the same section G.A. (Perfetskiy) read a paper on the status of Ukrainian in which he describes Soviet language policy with reference to Ukrainian as a "carefully planned and artificially imposed process of Russification." Guboglo reports that the Soviet delegates took issue with Perfetskiy's method of tendentiously interpreting data taken only from the Ukrainian-Russian dictionary of M.Ya. Kalinovich (Kiev, 1962) to show that Ukrainian had been relegated to a position of secondary status. Bruchis attempted to document the diminishing social functions of minority languages in the Soviet Union, while asserting that Soviet scholars at an international congress were not free to express their own opinions on the topic, but had to repeat the official viewpoint. Guboglo says that such statements as Bruchis's can be easily refuted by reference to the copious statistical material on the growth of printed matter (books, newspapers, journals) in the national languages of the Soviet republics. Guboglo makes reference to the support for the Soviet position made by scholars from other countries, one of whom he paraphrases.

The author reports that the Soviet scholars were able to frustrate the aims of those linguists who perpetrated the anti-Soviet provocation. He closes the article with a statement of the value for Soviet scholars in attending such congresses. "Participation by the delegation of Soviet scholars in the 7th Congress gave us the chance not only to acquaint ourselves with the status of applied linguistics in the West but also with the language problems of the developing countries and with ways of solving them. It gave us the chance, too, of drawing the attention of the African, Asian, and Latin American countries to the successful solution of nationality language problems in the Soviet Union. Acquaintance with the language problems of these countries as well as with the understanding and interpretation of them by scholars from the leading capitalist countries in the West will enable us to propagandize more purposefully and flexibly Soviet linguistic policy and to activate our counterpropaganda."

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CSO: 1830/130

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### RUSSIAN TV VIEWER IN ESTONIA REQUESTS RUSSIAN SUBTITLES

[Editorial Report] A TV viewer in Tapa, Estonia requests in the 31 October SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA that the most popular TV programs be translated from Estonian to Russian through subtitles. He feels that this would allow for a larger viewing audience and give Russian speakers a chance to learn Estonian at home, as well as to become knowledgeable of the country's issues and cultural traditions. The Deputy Chief of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the Estonian CPCC, T.H. Laak, responds that he is aware of the problem and is presently seeking a solution. Utilization of electronic computers for the preparation of subtitles has not proved to be cost-effective; however, his department is presently negotiating for the purchase of subtitle technology abroad. In the meantime, he tells the writer that a popular TV program in Russian called "Forum" is being prepared for Estonian TV and will be aired shortly.

/8918

CSO: 1800/86

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### TuSSR: ROLE OF INTELLIGENTSIA IN RURAL PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 August 1985 carries on page 3 an 1,100-word article by Ya. Tayyrov, instructor in the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, on the role of the intelligentsia in rural areas. "At present, 54 percent of the propagandists working in the party and Komsomol's political studies system and economics training, 38 percent of the political reporters and lecturers in party committees, and 56 percent of the agitators and political informers are representatives of the rural intelligentsia." While their political activism is praised, it is added that "one must say that there are those among the rural intelligentsia who conduct themselves poorly in the family and in public places, who are inefficient in their work, and who lack a feeling of responsibility."

/8309

CSO: 1830/120



## HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

### MARX, ENGELS WORKS PUBLISHED IN UKRAINIAN

AU150940 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1515 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] A republic-level scientific-practical conference dedicated to the completion of the publication of works by Marx and Engels in the Ukrainian language was held in Kiev on 10 October. It was organized by the Institute of the History of the party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee-- a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee-- and the Social Sciences section of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, opened and conference.

The work on preparing and publishing the 50-volume works by Marx and Engels in the Ukrainian language took many years. This is the fullest edition of the heritage of the founders of scientific communism and is unique for its voluminosity and versatility. It is structurally identical with the second Russian edition, and contains not only philosophic, economic, and journalistic workings but also a comic novel, a drama in verse form, literary and critical articles, and many poetical works.

The conference participants listened to a number of reports on topics concerning the development of social sciences, the publication and dissemination of works by Marx and Engels in the Ukraine, the creation and development of science about the communist party, and the composition and replenishment of archival documents concerning Marx and Engels. It was emphasized that the completion of this edition had significantly expanded the theoretical basis for the further development of social sciences in the republic and had provided more favorable conditions for a more profound study of the inexhaustible ideological heritage of the classics of Marxism-Leninism. The new edition helps more profoundly comprehend the essence, greatness, revolutionary strength, and invincibility of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

/8918

CSO: 1811/7

LENIN'S WRITINGS ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM REVIEWED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 19, Oct 85 (signed to press 24 Sep 85)  
pp 16-20

[Article: "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU On Democratic Centralism and Intraparty Relations"; words in all capitals printed in boldface in original]

[Text] Our party is approaching its regular 27th Congress with an integral, mobilizing program, drawn up by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Its key topics are the speeding up of society's socioeconomic development, more complete utilization of our country's material and spiritual potential, stirring up of our entire system of political and social institutes and further development and deepening of socialist democracy. The party links the solution of these complex and massive tasks, which affect all aspects of our lives, to the vital creativity of the people, to constant development of the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, and to an all-round increase in the level of its ranks' activism and fighting ability.

Many years' experience of struggle and building and successes of worldwide historical importance are eloquent testimony that the CPSU is faithfully and truthfully serving the interests of the people and performing in a worthy manner its role as a leading, creative and organized unit of the working class and leader of all working people. Its organizational steadfastness, its transforming revolutionary actions and its high level of authority both within our country and on the international scene are in large part made possible by the fact that it builds, lives and acts on the basis of strict observance of one unshakable guiding principle: democratic centralism.

The second volume of the four-volume set "V. I. Lenin, KPSS o organizatsionno-partiynoy rabote" [V. I. Lenin and the CPSU On Party Organizational Work], published by the Publishing House for Political Literature, is devoted to this topic. It is entitled "Demokraticheskiy tsentralizm. Vnutripartiynyye otnosheniya" [Democratic Centralism: Intraparty Relations]. This collection publishes in full or in part works by V. I. Lenin and CPSU documents which are directly connected with the organizational structure of the party and creative development of the principle of democratic centralism, on which basis intraparty life is founded.

V. I. Lenin outlined in theory and demonstrated in practice that it is precisely the principle of democratic centralism which adds a high level of organization

to party activities and allows it "to perform correctly, successfully and victoriously the ORGANIZATIONAL role of the proletariat (and this is its PRIMARY role)." In such works as "Our Most Immediate Task," "Urgent Tasks of Our Movement," "Where To Begin?," and others, V. I. Lenin revealed in depth the principle of democratic centralism and demonstrated the organic unity and interaction of democracy and centralism. "We always," he wrote, "defend intraparty democracy in our press. But we never oppose centralization of the party. We are for democratic centralism."

What is the essence of centralism of leadership within the party? It lies in the fact that the party congress is the supreme organ, and that between congresses this role is performed by the Central Committee. Their decisions, expressing the will of the party, are to be carried out on a mandatory basis by all party organizations and all communists. Centralism embodies unified discipline, unyielding implementation of fundamental party documents, strict observance of the standards of party life and subordination of the minority to the majority.

At the same time, party activities are unthinkable without intraparty democracy: election, accountability and impeachability of party administrative organs from the lowest to the highest levels, the collective nature of the party leadership, participation by all communists in the functioning of the organization, and extensive development of criticism and self-criticism. "...All administrative boards and all party institutions are elected, accountable and impeachable."

The documents in the collection permit one to see how at various stages in its historical activity the CPSU has strengthened centralism in the organization of the party and developed party democracy, affirmed Leninist standards in party life and principles of party leadership, improved the structure of its branches, and increased the role and level of participation of local organs and primary party organizations.

Even today the principle of democratic centralism remains an inalienable standard of communist party life. It assumes, as was indicated at the 26th Party Congress, the closest possible bilateral connection between the center and local organizations, between the party's organs of leadership and the party masses. The party links further development of intraparty democracy to all-round strengthening of party discipline. Thereby it reminds us that an anarchic lack of discipline in the name of democracy and bureaucratic centralism which hinders the development of communists' initiative and participation are equally harmful to a Marxist-Leninist party.

The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum was a major landmark in the development of intraparty relations. This plenum adopted a resolution entitled "On the Convocation of the Regular 27th CPSU Congress," selected the date of its convocation, its agenda, the standard for representation at the congress, the system for selecting delegates, and tasks and a time frame for the pre-congress accounting and election campaign.

The accounting and election campaign has always been an important event in the life of the CPSU, and in light of new tasks and the upcoming congress the significance of accounts and elections has increased immeasurably. In terms

of organization they are unique, in that they encompass all branches, from party groups to oblast, kray and republic party organizations. The conferences and congresses will receive a powerful ideological charge from discussions of the plan for a new CPSU Program and other fundamental party documents. Accounts and elections are being held at the boundary of two five-year plans. We must analyze comprehensively and evaluate realistically the results of what has been accomplished since the 26th Party Congress, outline the prospects for further progressive movement and take all the steps necessary to successfully complete the current year and the five-year plan as a whole. Particular resonance from the current accounting and election campaign is also guaranteed by the fact that it is taking place in a period of restructuring of the party's forms and methods of leadership in the economy and all economic and party political work in the spirit of modern-day requirements.

The watchword and leitmotiv of all pregress preparations today is creative labor, unity of words and actions, initiative and responsibility, and higher standards for oneself and one's comrades. The party has as its goal that the accounts and elections should in every way aid the further reinforcement of Leninist standards of party life, development of intraparty democracy, criticism and self-criticism, increased participation by communists, increased fighting ability of party organizations and strengthening of their ties to the masses, and in the final analysis an increase in the leadership role of the party.

Realization of the principle of democratic centralism and improvement of intraparty relations depends in large part on how aggressively and innovatively the primary party organizations which form the basis of our party function. The party's tremendous concern for reinforcement of primary party organizations and an increase in their role in the resolution of economic and cultural tasks and in the communist upbringing of workers is reflected in the works of Lenin, decisions of congresses and resolutions by the Central Committee. Today the greatest share of attention is devoted to primary organizations. They represent the party's greatest potential. Through them party policy is transformed into concrete actions. In them our successes and shortcomings, our opportunities and reserves are most highly visible. This is why, as was noted at the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, that it is so important that at conferences communists should assess the results of what has been done in a Leninist manner, without deceptive idealization and empty words, assess the positive experience which has been gained little by little, fearlessly reveal shortcomings and explore possibilities and specific means for raising production levels, increasing economic efficiency and improving work.

"The Central Committee," noted M. S. Gorbachev at a conference of party economic activists in Tselinograd, "is counting on party organizations to come out of the accounting and election campaign organizationally and ideologically reinforced, freed from everything which has kept them from being active, capable of inspiring, organizing and leading labor collectives to resolve the tasks which face our country. In large part this will be determined by the individuals elected by communists to the leadership organs of party organizations, and particularly by the secretaries of primary organizations and party committees."

Collective counsel among communists is one of the brilliant manifestations of the democratic nature of intraparty relations. It is precisely meetings,



conferences and congresses which are the broadest and most authoritative collegial organs embodying the collective reason and experience of the party and its organizations. V. I. Lenin regarded strict observance of the principle of collectivism as the highest principle of party leadership. He always linked collective leadership to strengthening of party unity, carrying out of the decisions of the majority, and precise establishment of "the personal responsibility of EACH individual for a PRECISELY defined job." The documents contained in this volume reveal specific forms and methods of realizing the principle of collective party leadership.

The party and Central Committee constantly confer with communists and workers on important questions of domestic and foreign policy and correlate their plans with the experience of the masses. Convincing affirmation of this was the meeting between party leaders and veterans of the Stakhanov Movement, leading workers and production innovators which was held in the CPSU Central Committee.

An indispensable element of the democratic functioning of the party is intraparty information. Such information, as documents in this collection show, aids in strengthening ties between the center and local organizations and serves as an instrument of leadership and a means of education and control.

Recently a great deal has been done and is being done to improve intraparty information and to create a streamlined system for transferring information from higher levels downward and from lower levels upward. The Leninist tradition of informing all Soviet citizens regarding the functioning of the party is consistently confirmed in practice. Publicity about the work of party organizations is an effective means of strengthening the party's ties to the masses. This is graphically attested to by regular reports on sessions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and on the questions and problems which it reviews. It has become standard to publish in our press party and government resolutions on matters of economic and cultural construction. Experience convinces us: the better informed people are, the more consciously they will act and the more actively they will support the party, its plans and its program goals.

At a meeting of party economic activists from Tyumen and Tomsk oblasts it was noted that it is difficult to do the job properly if there is a lack of objective information. In such a situation mistakes and miscalculations can scarcely be avoided. V. I. Lenin taught: always and in all things pursue the truth, whatever it might be. Any adornment of the truth can only harm our great cause. This Leninist precept must become a standard for our lives.

Freedom of discussion and criticism is yet another trait of intraparty relations which is based on democratic centralism. The party seeks to ensure that a communist has the opportunity to truly participate in the shaping of party policy and the making of party decisions.

In the works of Lenin and party documents included in this collection, the fundamental features of criticism and self-criticism are revealed: commitment [partiinost']; adherence to principles; an open, honest, just and frank nature; publicity; specificity and a businesslike nature; and effectiveness. In the book there is included a CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "On the

State of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Tambov Oblast Party Organization" (1975), in which attention is drawn to the very nature of the method of criticism and self-criticism.

In the course of precongress preparations the party is devoting a great deal of attention to criticism and self-criticism as a method for resolving difficulties and contradictions which may arise, improving style and strengthening the collective nature of leadership. At a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee devoted to the preparations for and conducting of accounts and elections it was noted that, under the influence of certain circumstances, among some of our leadership cadres and in some labor collectives indifference and complacency are becoming prevalent, the sense of intolerance toward shortcomings has been deadened, and the desire to move faster and attain more has been lost. Sometimes criticism is seen as an attempt to undermine a leader's authority and cast aspersions on the collective; this attitude causes serious harm to our cause.

The present accounting and election campaign, it was noted at the meeting, is intended to serve all-round development of businesslike, principled criticism and self-criticism. At all meetings and conferences it is essential that a situation be created such that each party member can make full use of his or her charter right to make proposals and comments, so that not a single critical remark will be neglected. The broader the podium granted to ordinary party members and low-level party activists, that much better and more completely will the opinion of the party masses and all workers be revealed. The party directs all communists to approach evaluation of the activities of elected leadership organs with a high level of exactingness, to analyze comprehensively the style of their work and to state frankly to what degree it corresponds to the spirit of the times and present-day requirements.

The documents in this collection also take a look at such an important standard of democratic centralism as unified party discipline. Intraparty democracy and strong, conscious discipline do not conflict with each other. On the contrary, they comprise a unified, indissoluble whole. The party develops democracy in order to raise the party masses' level of consciousness and independence and more actively draw them into participation in party affairs. It reinforces discipline in its ranks in order to be able to act in a cohesive, organized manner and resolve pressing tasks better. It is precisely conscious discipline which is a guarantee of the ideological and organizational unity and fighting ability of the party and the successful conducting of its mission as the vanguard and leader of the working class and all working people. Even in the first years of bolshevism's existence, V. I. Lenin thus characterized the significance and understanding of discipline: "In principle we have already on more than one occasion defined our view of the significance of discipline and of the understanding of discipline in a workers' party. **UNITY OF ACTIONS AND FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION AND CRITICISM:** this is our definition. Only such discipline is worthy of the democratic party of the most advanced class..."

Writing in favor of broadscale and free discussion of matters of party life and party policy, V. I. Lenin at the same time indicated: **AFTER a decision by the competent organs, All of us, the members of the party, ACT AS ONE PERSON."**

The CPSU is a party of fellow thinkers, joined by a unity of will and action. It was set apart and continues to be set apart by Leninist intolerance of factions and cliques of people who espouse alien views and do not wish to submit to discipline. Any manifestation of factionalism and formation of cliques, as is stated in the CPSU Charter, is incompatible with the Marxist-Leninist commitment and with membership in the party. The party rids itself of persons who violate the Program and Charter of the CPSU and compromise the high calling of communist by their behavior.

In the face of the complex and huge tasks which today confront society, the party is increasing party, state, labor and plan discipline in the most persistent manner possible. It regards discipline as a form of social connection between people which does not contradict but, rather, organically complements democracy and represents a precondition for the realization thereof. The reinforcement of order and discipline, as was indicated at the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is an urgent requirement today; Soviet people understand this requirement in its broader sense, including therein order in production and in the realm of service, in social and everyday life, in every labor cell, in every city, in every village.

At the present stage of the struggle for more rapid development of the economy the party aims to obtain substantial increase primarily as a result of establishing order and increasing labor, technological and state discipline. Here it is important to obtain a high level of production organization, rhythmic work patterns and absolute fulfillment of plan goals and contractual obligations with regard to shipments. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are urged to bring to bear all organizational, economic and social reserves, increase the significance of the human factor, and take all steps necessary to ensure that each person labors at his or her workplace honestly, conscientiously and with good results.

This means increased expectations of everyone, from worker to minister. And, of course, primary reliance is being placed on reinforcement of party discipline. This is the basis and keystone of labor, state and plan discipline. The party is increasing its demands upon each communist with regard to his attitude toward civic duty, fulfillment of party decisions and the honest and pure image of a party member. It is attempting to ensure that each of the party's members and candidate members -- strengthening discipline in production, in the state and in society -- should himself be a model of organization, decisively opposing overlooking of wrongdoing and window dressing, slipshod work and wastefulness, parasitism, avarice, drunkenness and other deviations from the standards of the socialist lifestyle.

Our party, being the nucleus of the Soviet political system and the leading and directing force of our society, embodies a high level of organization and democracy. By its direct influence, by the strength of its example and by the entire nature of internal functioning imbued with democratic principles and standards, it influences the development and improvement of our country's entire political system. The party is in favor of interrelated development of both the foundations of democratic centralism in our country's economic and political life, and of their optimum combination. This pertains primarily to expansion and deepening of socialist democracy: the greater, fuller and

deeper is the masses' participation in government, that much firmer are our achievements and that much more dynamic our development. Centralism also undergoes development. Centralism is understood to mean an increase in the scientific basis and efficiency of centralized leadership. This is by no means the same thing as and, on the contrary, is quite the opposite of petty tutelage and the desire to regulate everything from the center. Qualified leadership not only does not limit but, quite the contrary, gives individuals, labor collectives and local organs room for initiative.

Materials in this collection deal with problems in the organizational structure of the party, improvement of the structure of party organs and primary organizations and improvement of leadership style. In a CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "On the Work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee to Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Activities in Light of Decisions Made at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum" (1983) it is emphasized that the entire working style of party organizations and their organs of leadership must be a dependable guarantee of strict observance of Leninist standards of party life, further development of intraparty democracy, criticism and self-criticism, initiative and responsibility on the part of communists and their active participation in the making and implementation of decisions. The demand was made to in every way possible strengthen the principle of collectivism at work, and improve practical experience in conducting plenums, sessions of the bureaus of party committees and party assemblies.

Democratic centralism has been and remains the guiding principle in the organizational structure, life and activities of Marxist-Leninist parties. It is no coincidence that present-day opportunists and right wing and left wing revisionists constantly attack this fundamental principle, attempting to shatter the monolithic unity of party ranks and undermine their fighting ability. This is why the experience of the CPSU and other units of the world communist movement is so valuable. This experience convincingly affirms: a communist party achieves a high level of fighting ability, unity, cohesion and growing authority with the masses only when it bases all of its activities upon the immutable principle of democratic centralism.

The second volume of the collection "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU On Party Organizational Work" makes it possible for party workers, instructors in the social sciences and participants in the system of party studies, as well as a broad range of activists and communists to delve deeply into the essence of democratic centralism, the most important thesis of Leninist teaching on the new type of party.

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CSO: 1800/56



## HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

### AzSSR: IDEOLOGICAL NEEDS IN MOUNTAIN RAYONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by H. Behbudov, party committee secretary at the Azizbeyov sovkhos in Lachyn Rayon, on the mutual relationship between ideological work and production in mountain regions. He pointed out that "one cannot evaluate the work of a propagandist, agitator, lecturer or political informer by the number of reports and speeches; the effectiveness of the work and the strength of its impact and influence are the primary considerations." He noted that "mountain economies have their own specific characteristics. Developing the economy and increasing production involve a number of difficulties. Ideational education and organizational work must be organized in flexible forms, of which the most important are operativeness and concreteness." This is because mountain economy is based on animal husbandry, in which the basic question is supplying livestock with the food necessary to last a 7- to 8-month winter. "Thus, allowing any kind of complacency or carelessness leads to tragic results." It is added that "we have not always attained total effectiveness in ideological-political work because it sometimes conveys a seasonal, schematic or formal character and does not have the desired effect on the consciousness or hearts of the workers." /8309

CSO: 1830/134

## RELIGION

### ARMENIAN CHURCH HEAD'S JUBILEE CELEBRATED

PM141218 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Festivities in Echmiadzin"]

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the inauguration of Supreme Patriarch Vazgen I, catholicos of all the Armenians, has been celebrated in Echmiadzin--the spiritual center of the Armenian Gregorian church. Representatives of the top Armenian clergy from a number of countries--in particular, Patriarch (Shnork Galustyan) of Constantinople--participated in the jubilee festivities by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, chairman of the Moscow Patriarchate Foreign Relations Section, and the Georgian Orthodox Church by Ilya II, catholicos and patriarch of all Georgia.

In his speech at the jubilee session Catholicos Vazgen I appealed to religious organizations worldwide to step up the struggle against the danger of war. The catholicos spoke with a sense of gratitude about the Russian people's humanity and their help in saving the Armenian people from the destruction that threatened them at the end of the last century and the start of this century.

K.M. Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, attended the session as a guest.

Echmiadzin's guests were received by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

/9599

CSO: 1830/114

## RELIGION

### PILGRIMAGES TO 'HOLY' PLACES NOT DECREASING IN ASHKHABAD OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 August 1985 carries on page 2 an unsigned 1,300-word article analyzing the work of the Ashkhabad Oblast newspaper OKTYABRYNG YALKYMY ["Light of October"], especially with regard to the campaign against Islam. The newspaper discusses Islam and atheism in a monthly column "The Atheist's Tribunal" as well as in another, newly-added regular feature "On the Effectiveness of Atheistic Propaganda." Nevertheless, the newspaper's editors have been unable to develop a system by which they can discuss all aspects of atheism. "Neither the theoretical atheistic heritage of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, nor the documents of the Communist Party, nor the practices of the party leadership in atheistic education are proagandized in a planned and consequential manner. Materials criticizing the Koran or the shariat are never printed." It is also pointed out that the newspaper's journalists "are not writing in-depth stories exposing the 'holy places'," and that "the number of those making the pilgrimage to the so-called 'holy places' of Ak Ishan in Bakherden Rayon, Kumushli Khoja in Tejen Rayon and Gurbanmyrat Ishan in Gokdepe Rayon is not falling."

/8309

CSO: 1830/121

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### EMIGRE ORGANIZERS OF BALTIC TRIBUNAL IN COPENHAGEN LAMBASTED

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 2 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by S. Lepik: "They Went Away Disappointed"]

[Text] As the 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe approached (it was celebrated by the jubilee get-together of representatives of 35 states in Helsinki), Western reactionary circles stepped up their attacks on the principles, theses and ideas of the concluding statement signed in 1975 by the heads of government of 33 European states as well as Canada and the United States. As is generally known, the essence of the Helsinki agreements is the collective confirmation of the results of World War II, in territorial questions among others. Those who would like to simultaneously "remake" national borders and the current social order in Eastern Europe call for a "revision of Yalta and Potsdam, a rejection of their legacy," denounce the concluding statement, and use their revanchist aims to support reactionary Baltic emigres.

With these objectives, for example, the reactionary emigre trash attracted the organizers of the so-called international tribunal in Copenhagen. In a hotel in the Danish capital, hired "judges" of the LKA [expansion unknown] listened to the "testimony" of turncoats. One of the chief producers of this farce was Chicago resident Kazys Sidlauskas. At the emigre organization's congress in October of 1982 he was introduced as the "loyal individual" to whom the LKA entrusted the role of attorney for war criminals who had murdered Soviet citizens in the Fascist-occupied Lithuanian SSR. This "loyal individual" is also notorious because he dispatched--not in the least for money--the father and son Brazinkas, airplane hijacker felons, from Turkey to the United States. This public figure did not want to rest on his lawyerly laurels and donned the judicial robe in Copenhagen.

The other "judges" are also the proper pair for this. For example, Kenneth Benton, Great Britain's former vice-consul in bourgeois Riga. He specifically was honored with the complimentary epithet "respectable and zealous fellow worker of British intelligence" in the book "English Intelligence and Propaganda" by the well-known sword-and-mantel knight Reilly.

Equally repugnant is the gallery of "witnesses." Thus drunkard Bronut Vanslovas, burglar Vladis Sekalis and unsuccessful careerist Valdo Randpere introduced themselves in the Danish capital as political refugees. Joining them enthusiastically in song was Sergei Soldatov whom the emigres, having forgotten the specter of Russification, now call the ideal leader of the Estonian "democratic movement."



This (allow us to say it) "ideologist" speaks tearfully at every opportunity about his successor, who lives in our country or, to be more precise, is serving 5 years in prison for robbery. There is no doubt that Raivo Roosna and Aleks Lepajõe--turncoats who at first were virtually made into national heroes abroad but were later "forgotten" with unconcealed swiftness--would have formed an integral part of the campaign. It is not hard to understand this kind of "forgetting." The "national heroes" robbed a jewelry store and a bank in Helsinki. These "Baltic freedom fighters" had to appear in a real court, and not in the role of witnesses but as defendants.

You see what sort of persons were clamoring about human rights and trying to teach us how to live. Evidently realizing the ludicrous nature of the farce, its organizers decided--as a show of respectability--to adopt a closing document with the ambitious name "Copenhagen Manifesto." In it is the following line: "The statements of experienced witnesses were heard..." An extremely accurate line. The witnesses, like the judges incidentally, are indeed experienced. Not in politics, to be sure, but to some extent in other spheres: thievery, boozing, and other arenas equally honorable in the eyes of the participants in the Copenhagen performance.

A Baltic Sea pleasure tour on the small but pompously named ship Baltic Star--a tour provided with several undertakings in Helsinki--was to become the closing accord of this witches' propaganda sabbath. The tour's organizers hoped the accord would turn out to be powerful. But they were greatly mistaken. It did not amount to anything. Nor did the pleasure tour organizers' "trump card," former felon and terrorist Vladimir Bukovski--who was kicked out of our country and who was to play the role of "Baltic freedom fighter" in this performance--measure up. He was authorized (it is not difficult to guess who the authorizer was) to deliver a speech on behalf of all the Baltic emigres.

The morning of 28 July was warm and sunny as the Baltic Star approached the quay in the backyard of Wartsila. It is only that in the harbor there was not the grand reception which the ship's passengers had hoped for. No matter how hard it tries, a small crowd of welcomers cannot pretend to be a multitude of people. Finland's largest newspaper, HELSINGIN SANOMAT, which is not known at all for leftwing views, gave a brief report of the visit. On the other hand, the paper published a full two pages, illustrated with color photos, on the Tallinn song festival, which was dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the Estonian SSR and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Fascist Germany. It was a pretty good slap in the visitors' face.

A scenario is a scenario, however, and the "freedom fighters" had no choice but to stick to it. In the Old Church Park they set a wreath on the grave of Finnish White Guardists who fell in battle on Estonian territory in 1919. So the latter personify liberators in the eyes of the pleasure tour's participants. A comparison with the graveyard visit in the infamous city of Bittsburg involuntarily comes to mind. As the saying goes: monkey see, monkey do.

The evening newspaper ILTA-SANOMAT published an article about the meeting with the headline "Bukovski Vanished Like Thief" and wrote that his sojourn in Helsinki did not turn out at all the way the Soviet dissident had hoped. After an appearance in Old Church Park, no one saw him again, although he was supposed to make a speech at the "conference" arranged in the Bristol movie theater. I quote: "They looked

high and wide for Bukovski." The newspaper reported the opinion of Anders Larsson, one of the pleasure tour's organizers, on the unexpected disappearance of the "trump card": "Nobody knows where he is. I am sure Bukovski was hurt by the poor reception. Not one Finn said to him: 'Welcome to Helsinki!' He is as easily offended as a 5-year-old child. I am convinced that Bukovski is now out somewhere getting drunk."

And why not? Who knows his personnel better than the pleasure tour's organizer?

The newspaper went on to state that the "conference" held in the Bristol movie theater was very insubstantial and that Bukovski left Helsinki on the evening of the same day, even though he had originally planned to spend the night in the hotel.

Going away disappointed were the passengers on the Baltic Star, which left the harbor soon after dinner. "Inhabitants of Helsinki Unmoved by Anti-Soviet Farce"--this is a headline from the newspaper KANSAN UUTiset.

The provocative campaign inspired by the LKA and financed by "interested organizations" burst like a soap bubble.

But on 29 July there opened in the sculpture gallery--it is located, as luck would have it, opposite the Old Church Park--Soviet Estonian artist Hille Palm's magnificent sculptural exhibit, which attracted considerable attention from the Finnish press and public. Thus were implemented the provisions for cultural exchange in the concluding statement of the Helsinki Conference, which the organizers of the abortive propaganda show had striven to attack.

12327

CSO: 1815/70

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### UZBEK OFFICIAL ON DANGEROUS LABOR PRACTICES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by A. Akhmedbaev, Chairman, Gosgortekhnadzor [State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision]: "For Safe Labor": How CC Uzbek CP 16th Plenum Resolutions are Being Carried Out"]

[Text] Inspections, protocols and orders.

"During an equipment safety conditions inspection of automatic cranes of the UzSSR Ministry of Industrial Materials Construction's subdivision of the department of transport, numerous violations were brought to light: safety equipment disrepair, use of faulty load-carrying crane cables and container and load-lifting mechanisms. Further operation of such hoisting cranes created a hazard to the lives of the personnel operating them, therefore, the UzSSR Gosgortekhnadzor inspector was compelled to immediately suspend operation of 27 cranes.

A. A. Pustovalov, chief of the transport department, was relieved on orders from the ministry from his assigned duties due to irresponsibility in observing regulations."...

"At the Kamashinskiy facility of the UPTK [Administration for Industrial-Technical Packing] of Building Materials Trust No. 19, Ministry of Rural Construction, UzSSR, untrained and uncertified personnel were allowed to load and unload railcars, and load capacities were circumscribed and other safety equipment were artificially rendered inoperative resulting in a dangerous situation. Facility manager U. Taylakov and senior foreman O. Pakhmatov were relieved from their assigned duties."

"For violations of safety regulations, the chief of the mechanization and automation department of the 'Uzbekkhimmash' factory V. I. Eremin and this department's master M. E. Milgorodskiy were relieved from their assigned duties. The plant's chief engineer, K. V. Smolskiy, has assumed administrative responsibility." "...For serious violations of equipment safety regulations and norms, the investigative organs presented materials against the responsible officials of PMK [expansion unknown] No. 131 of the

association 'Ustransspetsstroy', N. A. Danilchenko, S. A. Kozinitskiy and B. P. Katkov."

The measures are harsh. They will be even harsher. The acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all areas of production, the expansion of the mechanization and automation processes and the introduction of new technology demand unreserved and thorough observance of the norms of labor safety procedures and regulations. New equipment must serve man's interest, not his detriment. This is both an economic and humanitarian task.

The Gosgortekhnadzor inspectors must operate at times in complex conditions. Sometimes they are given a hostile reception at the sites. What do they not have to listen to? And still there are detailed requests from all levels in respect to the losses which are supposedly incurred by our activities: on how many thousands of products are not produced, on incomplete assembly work and on how many workers are forced to stand idle...

There can be no doubt, and the workers of the Gosgortekhnadzor are aware of this and grieve just as zealously for the fate of production. But there can be no let up. It is quite important to warn of the troubles and industrial difficulties in all situations. Moreover, prevention of equipment safety violations, and labor safety procedures, as painful as it is, ultimately will prove to be economically more useful than working conditions with the chance of accidents. But we will place the concept of 'advantage' far in the background, and place man's health in the foreground.

In this regard, a number of plants must be considered from the Ministries of Construction, Rural Construction, Industrial Materials Construction, Power and Electrification, Automotive Transport, Light Industry, the production organization 'Sredazugol' and others, and in the kolkhozs and sovkhoszs of the Kashka Darya, Syr Darya and Fergana oblasts. The level of industrial accidents in those places is not being decreased, and as before, accidents are occurring, entailing serious injuries or even death and significant material losses. All this is happening because a situation of intolerance toward all violations of safe labor practice regulation has been created in the labor collectives, and the strictest measures of disciplinary and financial coercion have not been exerted on those who allow it, and especially the leaders, as was ordered by the resolution of the 16th and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee of the UzSSR CP.

The organs of the Gosgortekhnadzor must now also make a weighty utterance, and future operations of the projects, shops and plants which they halted will be permitted only after the leaders are aware of the losses incurred and cooperate in holding those guilty officials strictly accountable.

The Gosgortekhnadzor inspectors are obligated to spend more than 70 percent of their working time to the study of specific practices and labor methods, and to conduct corrective measures to disseminate and instill progressive methods directly into the production processes.

Such a method for providing healthy and safe labor practices has been built up, for example, by the Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni V. P.



Chkalov, the Uzbek High-heat and Heat-resistant Metals Plant and in many other plants and organizations. A reduction in the break-down and accident rates at those places was achieved by introducing a system for directing industrial safety. The management and social organizations of these plants linked all production tasks directly with the resolution of problems in the area of equipment safety.

Quite intent attention is merited by the practices of the country's progressive plants where intra-agency supervision of compliance with equipment safety regulations is vigorously employed. There are magazines in the offices of the professional staff, chief mechanic, chief power worker and for the equipment safety division which unreservedly record all troubles, shut-downs, accidents and a thorough examination of them is given outlining measures for preventing similar occurrences.

However, such a practice has not been instituted in an overwhelming majority of the republic's plants. Furthermore, at times incidences of production difficulties are covered up, and at times it is impossible to discern when the production shut-down is due to technical necessity or when it is due to accident. With good reason we believe that this is inherently harmful.

The organs of the UzSSR Gosgortekhnadzor will persistently strive for fundamental improvement in equipment safety conditions and labor safety procedures in all sectors and subdivisions of the economy.

13110

CSO: 1830/ 1

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### 200,000 RUBLE LOSS DOCUMENTED, OTHER ABUSES NOTED IN FACTORY

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by correspondent Yu. Antropov under the rubric "Epilogue to Verdict": "Presumption... of Impunity"]

[Text] Belgorod. It was the first time that such a thing had happened in the extensive experience of Judge E. Yermakova, who was presiding at a session of a Belgorod Oblast court. The trial ended. After the prosecution, the defense took the floor, and P. Ugolnikov, who was recently the oblast prosecuting attorney [procurator], stated emotionally, "I am grateful to the dairy industry association for renouncing the recovery of damages from Dryagilev..."

However, the court determined the damages to be 202,551 rubles.

Naturally, the court did not heed the defense attorney's emotionality. It decreed to exact that large sum from N. Dryagilev, former director of the Grayvoronskiy cheese plant, and sentenced him for negligence, falsification and the production of poor quality products to 2 years confinement with the additional deprivation of the right to hold a supervisory position for 3 years.

Ten days after the trial, when attention, it appeared, was subsiding, I met the convicted Dryagilev. He was depressed. "All my managers knew about the violations, and everything was motivated for the sake of the plan and the bonuses for meeting it. But I alone answered for it.

First of all, on Dryagilev's guilt. It was proven completely in the trial. But this is only one episode. From 1981 to 1983 the plant manufactured more than 251 tons of substandard products, however, this was not reflected in the records. To keep the records impeccable, there was vigorous help from none other than the chief of the technical control department, L. Dryagileva, the director's wife.

The unraveling of the tangle of offenses began with the fact that N. Saprykina, the former chief of the dairy industry association's auditing department, once noted that an instruction on compiling accounts was being grossly violated: rejects were being included in the accounts, creating the illusion of fulfilling the plan, and helping to them to receive bonuses.

Having pulled on this end, Nelli Fedorovna pulled out the faulty thread. All previous departmental inspections, which had been conducted by other officials did not pay attention to the instruction's requirements, and for this reason only the insignificant shortcomings were revealed.

The materials from the inspection were transmitted to the oblast prosecuting attorney. N. Strelkov conducted the investigation.

Special proof was not required to show that not only the Dryagilev couple participated in the crime, the facts were on the surface. But there is a strange aspect in that evidence was delivered to the oblast court which established the guilt of a very narrow circle of officials. The material was returned for supplemental examination.

There is already a 12-volume "case" which the court reviewed for almost a month, as if the features of this crime and others would reveal themselves.

In addition to former plant workers Z. Shirkovtsova and R. Demina, who were responsible for the loss of 106,000 rubles, there was N. Belyeva, former assistant general director of the dairy industry association, on whose written instructions faked receipts for 80 tons of cheese (amounting to 178,366 rubles) were produced on paper. From the testimony of witnesses it was clear that the managers of the association, both former and present, V. Gorokhov and N. Ushakov (general managers); chiefs of the planning, economic and production departments, A. Galayko, V. Permyakov and others, knew about the shortages, falsifications and manufacture of nonstandard products, and gave instructions (oral, of course) concerning the distortion of records...

V. Gorokhov, former general director, was forced to accede to this fact in court.

The guilt of a number of the association's managers had to be proven by the investigator and prosecuting attorney which is the corner-stone of jurisprudence. How did N. Strelkov, the investigator, and A. Ivanov, the oblast prosecuting attorney who approved his actions, act? After all, the government suffered large losses and it is clear that 10 years of Dryagilev's life is not enough to compensate for it. The investigator successfully resolved 18 moves to close the criminal cases. However, even a non-lawyer would see, for example, that V. Gorokhov's April 1983 bonuses of 792 rubles were outrageous.

Neither A. Sladkova, the prosecutor at the trial, nor E. Yermakova, the presiding judge, had any illusions in this case. The loss cannot be recovered, but the precedent of connivance is also out of place. There would have been good reason to thoroughly investigate everyone's actions and call each to task according to his guilt.

During the inquiry, a problem arose: did not the crimes begin prior to 1981? The investigator demanded that the dairy industry association provide the previous years' bookkeeping records. N. Ushakov, the association's general manager, reported in response, that all the documents "had been destroyed in

accordance with the standing rule on the maintenance of bookkeeping documents."

However, the oblast archives department told me that such documents must be maintained not less than 3 years after the completion of an inspection. But since the previous inspection of the plant was in 1979, all documents of the period under investigation, and moreover, those of the following period, should have been maintained until the current inspection.

Were they destroyed unintentionally or deliberately? The investigator had to answer this question. It was easily satisfied by N. Ushakov's answer.

At the Grayvoronskiy cheese plant, the destruction of documents prior to the expiration of the 3-year period had been deliberately recorded over many years.

This is how the features which allowed signs to be noticed developed. The natural question is: why was all this done? Were there not self interests involved in the association's workers activities? After all, if they were "skimming" in respect to the bonuses thanks to planning and accounting tricks -- their actions can be seen in a totally different light.

I had to obtain the election results and the orders on bonuses to establish that the bonuses flowed as if from a cornucopia. Gorokhov, Ushakov, Khudoliy, Velyaeva, Permyakova, Galayko and other association workers received them mainly for exceeding the production plan and high product quality. The matter here is the thousands of rubles received on a deliberately false basis.

The investigator "did not notice" this. Why? Did he not want to?

Alas, one can no longer ask N. Strelkov the question: he followed his former chief P. Ugolnikov into the practice of law.

A. Ivanov, the current prosecuting attorney, under whose control and guidance the investigation passed, remained to be questioned.

"I have no time," was the prosecuting attorney's answer. "I am hurrying to a court session."

A week, a month, and still no time has been found.

13110

CSO: 1830/35



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### UKRAINIAN CP DISCIPLINES CONSTRUCTION DIRECTOR FOR ABUSE OF POWER

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Article: "In the Party Control Commission of the CPUk Central Committee"]

[Text] It has been determined by an audit that the Odessa Pressmash Production Association, in violation of state discipline, systematically permitted unplanned construction of projects and illegally deflected labor, financial, material and technical resources for these purposes. On the directive of General Director A. L. Lugovskoy, several unplanned projects were built illegally and major repairs were done on the administration building using capital investments earmarked for the technical re-equipping of basic production processes, for expanding engineering networks and for constructing production buildings and a worker's dispensary.

On the books it is shown that the resources spent for building the projects indicated were utilized for planned projects; in other words the state was deceived. Moreover, utilization indicators of capital investments for constructing planned projects were distorted by including in the accounting equipment that was not installed and not provided for in the project estimates, and also inflated prices for the equipment that was installed. Additions to the production activity of industrial enterprises were made through operations involving no goods or services. Illegal bonuses were paid to employees in construction administration and in the engineering and technical areas.

Last year A. L. Lugovskoy illegally wrote off a considerable quantity of metal, concealing its lack from the inquiry and verification organs. Without checking on models, he permitted the output of more than ten presses for the production of phonograph records. Subsequently it turned out that they were useless for production purposes. The state was caused a considerable loss. This was not shown on the books either. In a number of cases people were assigned to engineering duties who, after their confirmation, did not in fact work for the association. Large sums of money were laid out for the baseless payment of their salaries.

For such violations and abuses, A. L. Lugovskoy was repeatedly called to party account, but did nothing as a follow-up.

The results of the audit were examined by the Party Control Commission of the CP Uk Central Committee. For illegal use of large quantities of material and financial resources to construct unplanned projects, for permitting additions, for deceptions, violations and abuses, A. L. Lugovskoy has been expelled from membership in the CPSU. He has also been relieved of the position he occupied.

The CP Uk has confirmed the decree of the Party Control Commission.

The decree of the CP Uk was discussed at a meeting of the party committee and at an open meeting of the association's party organization. It has been discussed by the Ilichevsk raykom [rayon party committee], the Odessa party gorkom [city party committee] and obkom [oblast party committee]. Other CPSU members have been called to account by these committees--leading workers who are guilty of flagrant violation of state discipline. Concrete measures have been planned so that similar situations will not be permitted in the future.

12962

CSO: 1800/424

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### GARBAGE DUMP ENCROACHES ON UZBEK ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by A. Skorobogatov, UzTAG [Uzbek Telegraph Agency] correspondent, under the rubric: "Alarm": "Into History...On Garbage Truck"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] AN EVERYDAY GARBAGE DUMP HAS ARISEN ON TASHKENT'S YUNUSABAD MASSIF, NEXT TO AN ANCIENT MONUMENT -- THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF AKTEP, AND ON THE TERRITORY OF A RECREATIONAL AREA

One after the other, trucks from the 4th Highway Technical Facility of the city's organization for public services and amenities arrive here. A bulldozer rumbles efficiently, pushing trash into pits.

A bulldozer ripped open a part of a layer of culture from the site of the ancient town, which appeared in the 5th to 7th centuries. This archeological site is known throughout the world. "An outstanding monument of the arts of fortification and construction of their time," is how archeologist M. I. Filanovich describes it in his monograph "Tashkent. Origin and Development of a City and Its Culture."

Acrid smoke billows from burning garbage. It is very likely that the ancient town of Aktep has not seen anything like this for 1500 years...

Why is garbage being brought here and not carried far into the steppe along the Amalyskaya Road to a general use garbage dump? After all, gasoline, funds and equipment are being developed especially for this purpose.

DIRECTOR OF THE HIGHWAY TECHNICAL STATION NO. 4, M. GAZIKHODZHAEV: "Yes, we are taking garbage to Yunusabad. We have the right based on the 7 June 1985 resolution Number 11 of the Tashkentskiy Rayon District Executive Committee [raispolkom].

CHAIRMAN OF TASHKENTSKIY RAISPOLKOM, I. KHUDAYBERGANOV: "Yes, we approved that resolution. We had several hectares of unneeded land on Yunusabad, which we gave up for a garbage dump at the request of the leaders of the Kirovskiy Rayon.

CHAIRMAN OF THE KIROVSKIY RAISPOLKOM OF THE CITY OF TASHKENT, R. KHIKMATULLAEV: "We do not have sufficient resources to transport garbage to the city garbage dump. Therefore, we decided to fill up the pits near the monument. Later we will cover them with earth and plant flowers...

This is one point of view. There are others. For example, there are residents of Yunusabad's 7th and 18th blocks from whose windows the dump's bonfires are visible and who were deprived of an ill-equipped, but green, recreational area; the pioneers and consomolists from School Number 122 who have looked after the historical site; the teachers who are trying to foster the children's love for their kray, the earlier peoples, and for the values of its ancient culture.

THE DEPARTMENT HEAD OF THE TASHKENT CITY SANITATION SERVICE, M. RUSTAMOV: "It is an extremely alarming fact. All 'amateur' garbage dumps for domestic trash near the city should be banned. They are dangerous to public health."

CHIEF OF THE CITY OF TASHKENT'S PLANNING DIRECTORATE AND OF THE SUBURBAN AREA OF THE MAJOR ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING DIRECTORATE, G. IVANOV: "The place where garbage is being dumped is, planning-wise, supposed to be a recreational area. A garbage dump on the recreational area's territory is a blatant violation of existing municipal building regulations.

CHIEF OF THE TASHKENT EXPEDITION FROM THE UZBEK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, AND DOCTORAL CANDIDATE IN THE HISTORICAL SCIENCES, M. FILANOVICH: "The historical site at the ancient city of Aktep is unique. This is a precious relic of Uzbek history. The site of the ancient town of Aktep contains a number of archeological sites to display to the thousands of tourists who visit our capital. A garbage dump in such a place is the fruit, to say the least, of stupidity. "Filling pits" and the future "planting of flowers" will in no way justify it. It is not necessary to fill and plant there, but to excavate and study, and then, with the utmost care having fulfilled the measures for public services and amenities, to meticulously preserve it.

EFFORTS BY CERTAIN OFFICIALS TO ENTER HISTORY ON A GARBAGE TRUCK MUST BE STOPPED. ONE SHOULD RECALL THE WORDS OF THE GREAT PUSHKIN: "RESPECT FOR THE PAST IS A FEATURE SEPARATING THE EDUCATED FROM THE SAVAGE"

13110

CSO: 1830/1



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### AzSSR INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON ANTIALCOHOL MEASURES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by D. Veliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of internal affairs, under the rubric, "Sobriety Is a Norm of Life": "In a United Front"]

[Text] The upbringing of the new man is inseparable from the most energetic struggle against vestiges of the past in people's minds and against the antitheses of our morality. At the CPSU Central Committee's April (1985) Plenum it was noted that the party will continue to resolutely oppose all negative phenomena that are alien to the socialist way of life. One of the most important directions of this struggle is the offensive against drunkenness and alcoholism, to which the recent CPSU Central Committee decree summoned us.

Now everywhere throughout the country and in our republic specific steps are being taken to give a mass, aggressive character to the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism. An important role has been assigned to the internal affairs agencies. To halt instances of drunkenness in public places, enhance the effectiveness of the campaign against it in every community and neighborhood, and provide for the prompt identification of persons engaged in the home distilling, sale and acquisition of strong home-distilled alcoholic beverages and the speculation in such beverages, as well as trade enterprise employees who violate regulations governing the sale of alcoholic beverages--these are the tasks that must be accomplished by the officers of law-enforcement agencies. In this connection the militia's authority in the use of administrative measures of influence for violations of established procedures has been substantially expanded.

A passion for alcohol has ruined numerous human lives. Suffice it to say that an increasing number of murders, rapes, acts of hooliganism and other serious crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol. Drunkenness frequently results in abuses of office, embezzlement and theft. A substantial number of traffic accidents are caused by drivers who operate motor vehicles in a state of intoxication.

At the present time the efforts of the ministry and the agencies and subdivisions that are subordinate to it are directed at stepping up preventive measures. Paramount importance is attached to strengthening the militia's cooperation with other state and law-enforcement agencies, labor collectives

and public organizations at places of work and residence. Officers of internal affairs agencies also take an active part in antialcohol propaganda and, appearing before the public, explain the essence and importance of the decisions and laws that have been adopted. In just the two months since the ukase went into effect they have given lectures and conducted discussions of a legal nature on more than 6,000 occasions at enterprises, in organizations, on kol-khozes and sovkhozes, and at educational institutions and places of residence.

A whole complex of special measures, with the use of all available manpower and funds, has been worked out and is being implemented in the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs. Thus, strict records are being kept of violations of antialcohol legislation. Families in which there is a danger of introducing children to drink are kept under constant surveillance. A permanent system of information on the progress and results of the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism has been set up. Each service--whether it be the precinct militia inspector, the Bureau for Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, the criminal investigatory service or the State Automotive Inspectorate--has been readied for aggressive action against this terrible social evil. Steps have been taken to enhance preventive measures against the embezzlement of alcoholic beverages and alcohol.

The patrol and point-duty service is accomplishing serious tasks. A paramount issue for us is that of correct and flexible tactics of action. Patrol and point-duty details are required to tactfully but firmly intervene in conflicts connected with the violation of commonly accepted norms and rules of conduct on the part of persons in a state of intoxication. It is necessary to achieve a voluntary termination of the consumption of alcoholic beverages in unauthorized places and the ending of unlawful actions and use of profanity. Flagrant disturbers of the peace who do not submit to legal requirements are to be delivered to the militia for investigation and imposition of the penalties established by law.

A precise system of cooperation in the matter of creating a united front to combat drunkenness is gradually taking shape in the republic's cities and rayons. Lately the effectiveness of the work that is being done in this area by public order-maintenance stations and prevention councils in labor collectives has improved. Every day thousands of volunteer militia's aides [druzhenniki] go out to maintain order together with militia details. Our efforts are aimed at enlisting as many as possible representatives of the public in the campaign against drunkenness. The main word here lies with the precinct inspectors. Unfortunately, so far their real contribution to the campaign against drunkenness does not satisfy us. The task facing them is a specific one--to put an end to half measures and not give lawbreakers a single chance to go unpunished. In short, a great deal here depends on principle, intolerance and implacability toward those who violate the norms of the socialist community. Precinct inspectors are required not just to ensure the inescapable punishment of those who violate established norms of conduct but also to create an atmosphere of universal condemnation of them. They must inform violators' labor collectives and public organizations at their places of residence and take every necessary measure of preventive influence.

Officers of the State Automotive Inspectorate have a great deal to do. After all, it is no secret that a large number of traffic accidents are the fault of drunken drivers and pedestrians. Last year in the republic more than 8,000 drivers who were operating motor vehicles in a state of intoxication were arrested, and 178 traffic accidents, including some that resulted in death, were caused by drivers under the influence of the "green serpent."

The establishment of exemplary order on the republic's roads and highways is a matter of exceptional importance. Officers of the State Automotive Inspectorate not only stop violations but are also carrying out purposeful preventive work with drivers, providing the necessary help to motor transport organizations and regularly giving lectures and holding discussions in these places. One could cite the example of the fairly good experience in working in this area that has been gained in the Nakhichevan ASSR, Kirovabad, Sumgait and Ali-Bayramly, and Ismaillinskiy and other rayons.

The ministry has issued an order to intensify the duty schedules of State Automotive Inspectorate officers in order to rule out any possibility of the appearance of a drunken driver behind the wheel. Thus, in June and July 755 intoxicated drivers were identified. Strict measures were taken with all of them. At the same time, a number of officials responsible for the poor technical condition and operation of motor vehicles were also called to account.

One can already sense that all this work is having a positive effect on the enhancement of order on the highways. On the basis of the results of the first seven months it is evident that the number of traffic accidents is down considerably.

I would especially like to note the impermissibility of violations of the regulations governing the sale of alcoholic beverages. Unfortunately, they still occur. Militia officers, together with volunteer aides, uncovered about 90 violations in the course of raids and checkups during June and July. In every case proper measures were taken, violators were punished, and appropriate representations were sent to the trade organizations. I would like to remind certain employees in the services and trade sphere, including executives: violators of established procedures will continue to be called strictly to account; no one is permitted to ignore the requirements of law.

The complex of antialcohol measures should work without fail--from early preventive measures and upbringing discussions and admonitions to the inescapable punishment of those who fail to reckon with the prescriptions of moral norms and laws and continue to maliciously violate them.

There is no need to say what a ruinous influence parents' predilection for alcohol has on children. According to statistical data, one teenager in every three who has record in the inspectorate for juvenile cases for various violations has grown up in a troubled family, and the reason for the unhealthy atmosphere is drunkenness.

Together with the trade unions, the Komsomol, the rayon ispolkoms' commissions for juvenile cases, and the public-health and enlightenment agencies, militia

officers are taking additional measures to protect teenagers from the ruinous influence of drunkards. Such forms of upbringing and preventive work are being used here as mentorship, sponsorship and the involvement of "difficult" youngsters in sports and amateur arts. One may note the positive work that is being done in this area by staff members of the inspectorates for juvenile cases in Karadagskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy rayons, the cities of Baku and Sumgait, and Akhsuinskiy Rayon.

As the past two months have shown, strict measures to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism are yielding positive results. But this, so to speak, is a beginning. A great deal of painstaking work remains to be done. The most resolute war has been declared against the "green serpent," and it will be waged implacably and consistently--that is the conclusion that is called upon to shape public opinion and the attitude of every individual to this extremely important social problem.

The Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and its political apparatus are working persistently to see that every employee invests the maximum effort and ability into accomplishing the tasks that confront us, demonstrating in the process both correct behavior and benevolence toward citizens. This sort of attitude toward the job, in turn, evokes people's respect and fosters support for the internal affairs agencies in their work to maintain legal order.

8756

CSO: 1830/ 18



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### UKSSR MINISTER OF HEALTH ON ALCOHOL-TREATMENT CENTERS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by UKSSR Minister of Health A. Romanenko: "The Insidious Enemy of Happiness: Against Drunkenness, For A Happy Life"]

[Text] Traumatological and surgical hospitals, special trauma wards to provide painstaking, costly treatment for those who, through their own fault, have suffered while intoxicated. Lives cut short by drunk drivers--their own and those of others. A child doomed to feeble-mindedness because its parents were in a state of inebriation at the moment of its conception. Such is the partial picture of the harm to which alcohol addiction leads. No wonder the CPSU Central Committee decree on ways to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism, and the public-right acts passed in its development have met with national approval and the active support of the people.

In the long-term social program on public health, a special role has been assigned to the struggle against alcoholism and its consequences. The experience we have had in the struggle against drunkenness makes it possible on a medical level as well to move towards a broad assault on this hardy but surmountable vice. Persistent prevention and early treatment of alcoholism are the main aspects of present and future work.

From the psychologist's point of view, alcoholism is a mental void. From a medical point of view it is a drug addiction, a pathological attraction to drinking very often with a consequent alcoholic psychosis. By themselves persuasion and even bans are powerless here. Treatment is necessary. And various medical services--drug dispensaries, drug treatment centers and paramedical posts and centers--are focused first of all on preventing the irreversible stages of the disease, marked not only by the beginning of a serious organic disorder but by a profound deterioration of personality.

A key service in the system of salutary measures, and one that has justified itself beyond a doubt, is performed by drug treatment centers established at enterprises, construction projects and agricultural-industrial complexes. The first such departments in the republic were created in Krivoy Rog at certain plants and ore-enriching combines. Patients are treated here for a month or

two without an interruption in their production work. At the same time a healing contact is maintained with family, who are likewise vitally interested in the recovery of their fathers, husbands and brothers. Wages are only partially spent on the patient's treatment with the main portion going for the family's needs. This type of effective overall treatment has been developed in combination with work rehabilitation in Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad, and in Odessa, Kharkov and Crimean oblasts. It enables us to maintain the labor force. The patient is once again able to do skilled work, which provides positive psychological impetus on the road to recovery. I think it is not out of place in this regard to remember that the friendly support of one's fellow workers is no less important. A well-intentioned but strict attitude towards the person who is recovering and a limitation of his alcoholic temptations basically aid in the moral regeneration and strengthening of new life attitudes.

This form of treatment has also appeared in rural areas. For example, the inter-rayon narcological department at the multisector sovkhoz in Velikoburlukskiy Rayon of Kharkov Oblast has achieved good results. Medical teams of an agricultural type have earned a good reputation in Odessa and Kiev oblasts. Their achievement is not only in extra workers being added to farms. Watching those who are treated and cured, others, too, take a look at their own orientation to life. People come independently to the medical teams from dozens of kilometers away, which means that there are fewer of the "completely lost."

There is a great need for such medical subdivisions under public control. They should be established everywhere. And of course cooperation is needed in this among public health services, the Soviets of People's Deputies and enterprises. In Volyn and Chernovtsy oblasts, for example, such medical subdivisions have not yet been created. But they are needed there.

Treatment in day drug clinics, where it is combined with job re-education, also warrents borrowing. This version of the medical struggle with drunkenness has been widely introduced in Odessa, Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk and Nikolayev oblasts.

Treatment of alcoholism in its earliest stages is the most effective. To help people who are just at the beginning of the illness, cost-accounting treatment centers are at work in ten republic oblasts, where treatment is anonymous. For this reason such offices are especially popular. Our task is to make this preventive alternative more available. Very soon offices of a similar type will be opened in all oblast centers and large cities. Moreover, the same kind of offices are being organized in four treatment dispensaries where anonymous treatment may be received in the evenings.

The alarm is usually sounded about alcohol abuse. Meanwhile, life convinces us every day that its very use is harmful. Small doses often grow into big ones startlingly fast. Young people and women, who start with an occasional, seemingly innocent glass of champagne, are exposed to special risks. But even the smallest doses, "as an appetizer," aggravate the majority of illnesses if they are habitual. As a rule people who abstain absolutely, who have long ago professed a "dry law," live the longest. And, conversely, drunkards do not live to an old age, although they become aged prematurely. That is why

one of the most current tasks of our time is the decisive improvement of anti-alcohol education and the formulation of an intolerant attitude toward all drunkenness.

We envisage opening special facilities at drug treatment clinics for organizing anti-alcohol propaganda of a purposeful, aggressive kind--not the helpless, featureless kind we have had in the past. The word, capable of inspiring, causing thought and making one reconsider one's behavior, must become a support for such propaganda. It is not by accident that certain forms of psychotherapy are competing more and more strongly with the medications used for alcoholism. But inasmuch as there is a biological side to this attraction (inheritance, for example), new methods include preventive use of certain medicinal remedies which create an immunity to alcohol, and nicotine as well.

A. M. Gorky wrote: "There is everything in life that man wants to find, and in that everything is the strength to create what doesn't exist in life! Life is beautiful, life is majestic, indomitable motion towards universal joy and happiness." This hymn to life is especially resonant today when everything in our life is done in the name of man. Alcoholism is the insidious antipode of his happiness, his best accomplishments and moments of great achievement. To strengthen the struggle against this disgraceful survival of the past, to act in every case as though it were a matter of threatened loss or terrible disease in a person close to us--these constitute the humane duty of every doctor, and the responsible public mission for all medicine in general. Facts attest that resolute measures against the "green serpent" of drunkenness have already led to positive shifts--and that there are far fewer drinking sprees and binges. This is the result of the activities of community organizations, of shortening the hours when liquor can be sold and of growing responsibility for violating the statutes of the ukaze by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Let us not delude ourselves, however. We are at the beginning of a long road, changes are needed in many areas--from a purposeful anti-alcohol education for those just beginning life to the popularization of sobriety clubs and the support of authorities for ceremonies and traditions without alcohol. The wineglass is far from having lost its imaginary aureole. We cannot manage with administrative measures alone. That is why we physicians must display genuine passion and principles and apply all our strength and knowledge in the name of today's current goal--the eradication of alcoholism.

12962

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### BSSR REGIONAL RESPONSES TO ANTIALCOHOL DECREE

#### City Streets Quiet

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Report on a raid conducted by SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA and the Borisov City Department of Internal Affairs, by Militia Col. A. Shibalko, acting chief of the department, and Special Correspondent I. Gerasyuk, under the rubric "Live Soberly": "And It Grew Quieter in the City"]

[Text] On a Sunday morning some sort of strange passengers started to throng toward the railroad terminal. They didn't have any suitcases or bags, but they looked as though they had just completed a long and exhausting trip. They were not headed for the ticket windows but a little to the right, to a pavilion with a brief sign reading "Bar."

"There's no beer today, and there won't be any!" the waitress kept tirelessly repeating.

The early visitors walked across the square to a yellow barrel and with tearful eyes tried to read the schedule of business hours and kept looking at their watches. It was 11:00, but no one was getting ready to sell kvas. Waving their hands hopelessly, some of them went into the grocery store and thirstily drank a glass of a beverage that was clearly unfamiliar to them. The second glass of juice they drank more slowly, interrupting their swallows, as they once had done with beer, with familiar conversation, recalling the sort of drinks they had had to drink in times past.

Yes, today only recollections remain of former times in the city. On both Saturday and Sunday the sale of spirits has been completely stopped, and on Sunday beer can be sold only in restaurants.

Trade reluctantly changed its customary procedures for the sale of alcoholic beverages. But the position of the city's party and Soviet agencies was clear and unswerving, and their actions were consistent. Whereas on 1 June, 35 trade outlets sold vodka and wine, a month later there were only 12, and most of those sold only brandy, champagne and dry wines. And a month later the number of specialized wine and vodka stores had dropped to three, and only two continued to sell brandy, champagne and dry wine.



As of 1 August a norm was introduced for the sale of alcoholic beverages in stores to any one individual, and at the end of the month a 100-gram norm for strong drink per customer was instituted in restaurants.

It should be noted that as soon as the Ukase on Measures to Enhance the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism and to Eradicate Home Brewing had taken effect, so-called "ink" disappeared from the stores. Twenty-two railroad carloads of this stupefying beverage now rest in warehouses, and their fate is still unknown. All beer barrels have been removed from the city's streets.

We would not want to burden readers with an enumeration of all the figures and measures related to the struggle against drunkenness, but we nonetheless must cite the basic indices of the effectiveness of the work that has been done. In comparison to the corresponding period of last year, the sale of alcoholic beverages has declined by 12 percent, and in recent months this percentage of decline has undoubtedly been growing. As a consequence, street crime has dropped by 30.7 percent, hooligan manifestations by 21.2 percent, and crime in public places by 27.2 percent.

How do these figures actually show up in the life of the city today?

We drive along the city beach. It is a hot, sunny day. The sound of balls can be heard, and the flash of badminton rackets can be seen along the green lawn. No longer do we see, as one used to, merry groups with their invariable battery of bottles, nor do we see the obliging so-called "orderlies" with their drinking glasses and simple snacks, who used to poke around the parks, squares and other nooks.

Nearer to evening, strollers appeared on the central city street--Revolution Prospect--and lines formed at the bar and restaurant doors. At least 20 people were standing outside the Palyawnichy Bar. However, there is not a whiff of alcohol in this public-catering enterprise. The customers are offered various fruit cocktails with ice cream. However, as it turns out, because of the bar employees' sluggishness, about 15 seats were empty--they hadn't had time to clear the tables, while people who wanted to get in (some of them with children) were growing tired waiting outside on the street.

It is characteristic that there is a cafe right close by with a similar assortment, but that there were empty seats there.

"The thing is, what you want is not just to drink a tasty cocktail or eat a serving of ice cream, but also to sit for a while in a pleasant and comfortable atmosphere," the people who were waiting explained to us, "and the cafe of the Berezhina Restaurant is more like an aquarium in which you are visible from all four sides. Besides, what sort of relaxation can you have without good music?"

It's true that there are not enough enterprises like the Palyawnichy Bar in the city. As it expands its network (and this is being done), the city's cafeteria and restaurant trust should take this desire of the city's residents into account.

On Sunday evening alcoholic beverages can be obtained only in two places--the Berezina and the Lyavonikha restaurants. The Berezina Restaurant is clean and orderly inside, with properly attended tables; music plays and people relax, laugh and converse, but there is no drunken merriment with rollicking drinking songs as there used to be in former times. We checked the waiters' checks. The norm for the amount of liquor served is strictly observed, and the banquet organizers whose money was taken before the decision was adopted have been given part of their money back.

The picture is entirely different in the Lyavonikha Restaurant, which is located in the so-called old city. Slightly tipsy men who are nonetheless standing firmly on their feet press around the entrance. In the vestibule a militia officer is constantly on duty, but his task is merely to keep the peace. In every other respect there is no order in the restaurant. Dubious individuals pass through without interference to the snack bar with insistent requests for bottles to take out, and from 10 to 12 people crowd around tables intended for six. The tables are simply piled up with mountains of wine and beer bottles, and yet somehow there is no sight of any plates of food. Some of the tables are not waited on at all. By our calculations, on this evening the restaurant lost at least 200 rubles in trade turnover. The contingent of customers bears no resemblance to the neatly and carefully dressed guests of the Berezina Restaurant.

The paid checks look rather strange. For example, vodka--three bottles, champagne--one bottle, beer--six bottles. Food: four second courses, and the rest are salads. The waiters tried to persuade us that they absolutely had not given anyone more than allowed, and that the reason some people were drunk was that they had, in addition to vodka, ordered a lot of beer.

As a result, it frequently happens that clients go straight from this establishment to the medical sobering station that is located nearby. According to that organization's figures, this year Sunday is the lightest day in the city. Whereas 10 to 12 persons wind up there on Saturdays, on Sundays the figure is only half as high. After all, from Saturday on you can't buy spirits.

The measures that are being taken by both the administrative agencies and in the labor collectives have contributed considerably to improving the situation in the city. Here is just one figure. In three months more than 2,000 people, including trade employees, have been penalized for violations of the ukase on combatting drunkenness.

It is quiet on the night streets; only from time to time the telephone rings in the duty office about some sort of domestic quarrel. Now the drunkards usually carouse at home. But they, too, are dealt with firmly. It has become quieter in the city.

(Altogether about 30 regular staff members and nonstaff members of the city department of internal affairs and about 30 volunteer militia aides from the city's enterprises and organizations took part in the raid.)

## Trade Adjusts

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 2

[Letter from P. Kry's'ko, under the rubric "Live Soberly": "If Tackled Seriously"]

[Text] The first summer month aroused considerable uneasiness among trade employees of the Baranovich City Food Trade Organization--nearly half the stores had stopped the sale of alcohol, but their plan had not been reduced. This is why the initiative was taken to introduce more of various juices and nonalcoholic beverages in the trade network and expand the selection of prepared foods and confectionery goods. Hawkers selling the most diverse goods have started to show up more and more often at mass recreation spots.

These and other measures have yielded their fruits. The city food trade organization's plan for retail trade turnover for the first seven months was fulfilled by 100.8 percent, and 278,000 rubles' worth of goods were sold above plan. In comparison to last year, it was possible to increase trade turnover by 1.7 million rubles. The results of socialist competition have become directly dependent on the energy, enterprisingness and initiative of trade enterprise executives.

The new turn in the organization of trade services was immediately noticed and duly appreciated by city residents. This means that matters may be properly organized if they are tackled seriously.

## No Limits, Villagers Complain

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 2

[Letter from residents of the Village of Noviki, Stolbtsovskiy Rayon, under the rubric "Live Soberly": "There Ought to Be a Norm"]

[Text] In our store alcoholic beverages are sold in unlimited quantities. If you want, you can buy 10 bottles; if you want--a whole case. Lovers of drink take as many as possible at once, since they are afraid of arriving too late later on, and they might not be sold any if they are drunk. We've heard that a norm for the sale of alcohol to any single individual has been established in the cities. We think that this is a useful measure. Why not do the same thing in the countryside?!

## Limits Work in City

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 2

[Letter from residents of the city of Cherven, under the rubric "Live Soberly": "To Keep From Making a Mistake"]

[Text] Since 1 June there has been only one store in Cherven that sells alcohol according to the procedures established everywhere. This decision was received

with satisfaction by residents of the rayon center. Now you hardly see any drunks on the streets. But, as we have learned, starting 1 September the rayon consumers' society is getting ready to open two more stores--one in the area of the timber processing complex and another near the mobile mechanized column. If this happens, a big mistake will have been made. We are fighting drunkenness as an entire community, yet here we are opening new places for selling this poison. We ask the editors to intervene and convince trade officials that it will be much more beneficial to open vegetable or prepared-food stores in their place.

8756

CSO: 1800/5



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### LATVIA TAKES MEASURES AGAINST DRUNK DRIVERS

#### Medical Personnel Check Drivers

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by correspondent V. Farber: "The Right to Ride"]

[Text] It is early in the morning. One by one the trucks drive out through the gate of AK-8. But before sitting behind the wheel, each driver enters a small office with signs reading "Health Station" on its doors. Medical assistants A. Yashkina and L. Zdanovskaya take the blood pressure and pulse of the driver. Workers on record in the so-called "risk group" are subjected to especially meticulous examination. This group includes people who had been noted previously as abusers of alcohol. Special cards are filled out on them.

Sometimes it happens that a driver disagrees with a decision barring him from the road. Then a more substantial examination is prescribed, and it is carried out in the same place by physician L. August. The work of the medical assistants goes on throughout the whole day. Together with traffic safety senior inspector A. Ubelis they ride to the projects and enterprises to which the vehicles had been allocated, and they organize preventive examinations of the drivers.

The fight against drunkenness is a difficult, sometimes delicate matter. It is difficult to carry it out without general support. And the activities of the medical workers enjoy full understanding at the enterprise. This is important, because it is not that seldom that they must literally endure a "siege" on the part of persons who resolve to conceal a violation at all costs.

Ye. Linev and Yu. Varslavan came to work with clear signs of intoxication. Justifiably barred from working, they waged a protracted "war" with the workers of the health station. But their efforts did not meet support in the collective, and the groundlessness of the documents they presented for justification was persuasively demonstrated. In this regard, without a doubt, we cannot be but amazed by the ease with which certain officials in rayon institutions issue various documents and certificates to violators without checking with their places of employment first.

"We have many volunteers assisting us. Members of the narcological post do a great deal. Enterprise workers that had undergone special briefing work

at this post. They participate in surprise inspections and inspections in repair shops and on the roads," said D. Malayeva, director of the health station.

Mandatory morning examination is an inherent part of the complex of measures created at the motor vehicle combine to fight against discipline violators, including those who like to drink. Public organizations contribute actively. Reports of violations are thoroughly discussed in the shops and brigades together with the leaders of the production subdivisions. What is most important in this effort is effective measures. Thus six meetings of the comrade's court have recently been held, more than 15 persons were barred from work for appearing at the enterprise while intoxicated or with clearly pronounced signs of partying the night before. Several persons had to be fired: There was nothing else to be done, since the price to be paid for a drinking driver at work is too high.

The comrade's court at work has become an effective measure of influence, especially after the collective contract was introduced, such that not only high accomplishments and wages but also responsibility for violators is now shared. Driver Imant Zh. wound up in a drunk tank one night, and in the morning he appeared for inspection as if nothing had happened: Naturally, he was barred from work. As a result of this case the brigade headed by P. Koluzh, in which the violator works, lost its leading place in the socialist competition, and the people were deprived of their bonuses based on the month's results. They decided to talk with Zh. at a workers' conference convened by the brigade, and they put the question to him directly: Either you behave yourself as everyone else does, or leave, and no one will be sorry to see you go. Zh. chose the former, and he is keeping his promise to his comrades.

It must be said that since the measures of material punishment were instituted, and the enterprise began applying them more widely, the effectiveness of preventive work has grown even more noticeably. A certain driver asked fitter Aleksey R. to finish repairing a particular unit faster. As an "incentive" he offered a bottle of 40-proof, and he was rather astounded by the severe rebuke he received. Speaking tersely, the repairman explained that quite recently a similar case had cost him at least 200 rubles: He had been drinking during work, he was detained by members of the narcological post, and as a result he had to pay a fine, and he lost his bonus, the year's thirteenth paycheck. Such was the high price paid for one bottle for "fast" repair.

Sometimes it happened that mechanics and foremen concealed cases of drunkenness among their subordinates in order to keep the number of vehicles rolling high. Introduction of material liability for such acts became yet another effective resource in the struggle for high production discipline. According to information submitted by members of the narcological post, this measure has already been applied to three middle-level commanders.

Nonetheless, drunk drivers are still encountered behind the wheel. Where do they come from? One of the reasons is absence of adequate surveillance over the work of drivers on the part of the directors of the organizations

to which the vehicles are assigned. Here is a recent example. Two young drivers were assigned for temporary duty to the Kolkhoz imeni Raynis for the harvest. A surprise medical inspection revealed that both were working while intoxicated. But all day prior to the inspection they had dealings with several commanders of kolkhoz production while delivering their cargos. But no one removed them from their work. Obviously the only guideline they were following here was the infamous "concern for production interest." Drunk drivers are also encountered behind the wheel at the quarry of the Dolomit Production Association. Here again local comrades give the appearance that the violations of the workers are beyond their notice.

We cannot condone such a position. Responsibility must be shared, and violators must not be divided into "ours" and "theirs," with no demands placed on the latter. After all, such an attitude has an unfavorable influence on the effectiveness of the struggle against drinkers that is being waged at the motor vehicle combine. The CPSU Central Committee decree obliges us to intensify the effort to fight against drunkenness in all directions. The public organizations of motor vehicle enterprises and those who hire transportation must seek ways of intensifying mutual responsibility together.

There is one other problem that deserves attention. Recently narcological posts, which are now appearing not only at motor vehicle combines but also at other enterprises, are acquiring increasingly greater significance in the prevention of drunkenness. Post members patrol all of the shops, and they conduct surprise inspections. The time has obviously come to think about a special statute that would regulate their rights and responsibilities, and determine ways of encouraging active members, as is done for example with people's inspectors. This measure would promote further growth of the authority of the new subdivisions in the labor collectives.

Joint work by medical workers, public organizations and the administration of the Yekabpils Motor Vehicle Combine has already produced positive results. It is asserted at the enterprise, not without grounds, that when a driver is granted the right to ride only after a meticulous inspection, things do run smoothly on the road.

#### Car Accidents Rise in Summer

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by I. Geyman: "When the Wheel Is in Drunken Hands"]

[Text] This happened in the middle of last month. The sun was going down, and it was dry and clear. Nothing, it seemed, foreshadowed the woe that was to be suffered by the Zhigulis and the car passengers traveling at that time on the Karsava-Ludza road. And perhaps the accident may never have occurred, had driver A. Seymushkin, a worker of the local Komunars Sovkhoz, not sat down behind the wheel while drunk. It was not long before he steered his car into oncoming traffic and collided with a truck from the same sovkhoz. The outcome was saddening: One person died in the hospital, another had a fractured jaw, and A. Seymushkin himself was placed in the hospital with a serious facial injury.

Drunk drivers were the cause of many road accidents recorded in August. Drivers who understand quite excellently what driving under the influence can lead to nonetheless sit down behind the wheel with astounding irresponsibility before their own lives and the lives of others, and often drive off on what is to be their last trip. Also astounding is the fact that passengers, very often quite sober, sit down without a word in a vehicle driven by a drunkard, without even trying to reason with him, or stop him, or take away the ignition key.

In August for example, a collision similar to the one described above occurred in Tsesisskiy Rayon on the Riga-Pskov highway. Only this time it was a Voskhod-2 motorcycle and not a Zhiguli that collided with a truck on the wrong side of the road. The motorcycle was driven by N. Kulakovskis, who was not only drunk but was also driving without a license. As a result the motorcyclist and his passenger died.

In all, there were 459 road accidents on the republic's highways in August--a little more than last year. In them, 556 persons were injured--56 persons more. Sixty-three died--13 less than in August 1984. The accident rate in Gulbenskiy Rayon nearly tripled, while in Yelgavskiy and Limbzhskiy rayons it doubled. An increase in the number of road accidents was registered in Valkskiy, Liyepayskiy, Ludzenskiy, Madonskiy and Rizhskiy rayons.

Obviously these rayons did not take adequate measures to see that the fight for traffic safety would be more active in summer, when road traffic is especially heavy. It is extremely difficult for individual motor vehicle inspectors to handle this problem alone--their zone of responsibility is too large. Assistance from the widest public is needed here--volunteer motor vehicle inspectors, workers of the traffic safety services of motor vehicle enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and local drivers. When a driver can see that traffic surveillance is being maintained, he does not exceed the speed limit, he does not overtake other cars dangerously, and he looks around more carefully at intersections.

It is fall, and the weather is turning worse. Rains are more frequent, and fog will soon become a regular thing. Special caution is required of every driver at this time.

11004

CSO: 1800/23



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### SALE OF ALCOHOL IN RURAL AREAS VARIES

#### Villages Demonstrate Extremes

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 3 Sep 85 p 3

[Unattributed article in the column "Live Soberly": "'We Don't Sell Vodka'-- These Words are Heard in all the Village Stores of Krupskiy Rayon"]

[Text] F. BORIS, KRUPSKIY RAYON SOVIET OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES ISPOLKOM [EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE] CHAIRMAN:

"Of course, the overwhelming majority of our rayon's residents voted with both hands, as they say, for actions in the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. I personally met with villagers in Kosenichi, Koloso and other villages. And everywhere I heard--'We're tired of looking at drunkards!' Therefore, we made several decisions, one after the other, regarding the fight against this evil. At first, we reduced the number of stores selling alcoholic beverages by two-thirds and also limited the hours of sale, and we took the beer out of workers' dining rooms. Then we stopped the selling of alcoholic beverages on Saturdays and Sundays and, in addition, banned even beer on Sunday, the eve of the new working week. Later we established a quota for the sale of wine and vodka to any one person. For the harvest season, we left open, for the entire rayon, only one wine and vodka store, in Krupki. We keep it under constant surveillance to prevent people's stopping in there on official hauling trips or going there during working hours."

"In result, the sale of alcoholic beverages during three months has been reduced by more than 30 percent compared to last year. The atmosphere has become more wholesome on rayon center and village streets. Crime has been substantially reduced. In August, for example, there wasn't a single theft."

"We have decided to extend the 'dry' law until 1 November in village stores. Later on, we'll see--Maybe we won't even let the selling of alcoholic beverages be resumed in the villages. We take harsh actions against drunkards. Judgments of offenders' acts in labor collectives have the greatest effect. It also is gratifying that the public has not remained indifferent to any cases of drunken outrage. The people, themselves, restrain drunkards who have gone too far."

"But there is one disturbing circumstance. If drunkenness is to be fought, then it should be fought everywhere. But actually, as people correctly say, alcoholic beverages are sold at full blast, even at the height of the hardest harvesting work, in Chashniki and Tolochino neighboring us. We have set up a police post on the highway to keep even a single vehicle from leaving the rayon's limits without a permit, but there are quite a few other roads along which it is possible to drive on a tractor or motorcycle. This lessens the effectiveness of our measures and actions."

"And yet, we feel that our fight against drunkenness is developing successfully. Even chronic alcoholics have realized that there will be no return to the past. There is no sobering-up station in the rayon center, and although this previously created problems, the problems don't arise now because, if people do drink, they try to leave for their homes much faster and not be eyesores to others."

"Having curtailed the sale of alcoholic beverages, we gave some thought to what could make up for the loss in trade. And the more ample family budget really must be used for something."

"We are planning to obtain an extra 64,000 rubles from the sale of building materials and household goods, 300,000 from the sale of agricultural produce and 30,000 rubles from products of our own manufacture. The increased sale of juices and soft drinks will bring in yet another 32,000 rubles, and fairs, exhibitions and sales and trips to farms on payday another 200,000 rubles. We plan to store up 80 tons of fruits and vegetables in addition to our quota for selling during the off-season period. However, our capabilities are limited. It's high time the belkoopsoyuz [Belorussian Cooperative Union] thought about building a good storehouse in the rayon, and in the future--a workshop for processing agricultural produce as well."

"The problem of supplying the village stores with food commodities remains critical. What we could do, we have done. We installed the usual refrigerators in all the stores without exception. Before the Ukase, only a third of the sales outlets had them. Now there are butter, cheese, shortenings and co-operative kolbasa [sausage] constantly for sale. But there is no frozen fish, for example. There isn't even enough salted fish. The point is that even the allocated funds are not delivering the goods. There aren't enough spacious refrigerators and refrigerated counters, a fact that, naturally, doesn't provide an opportunity to sell perishable products."

"The villagers are right in their complaints about trade. I've read in SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, by the way, that the Minplodoovoshchkhov [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry] is producing several dozens of kinds of children's food. Just where is it? Are city children really skinnier than country children? Why is it that, for the latter, funds are not even allotted for such food? Meanwhile, we ought to be able to distribute that buckwheat, oatmeal and other food among young mothers."

"I wish the Minpishcheprom [Ministry of the Food Industry] and other departments would put aside alcohol production and switch to putting out the products people need. It's really no secret that the zagotkontora [procurement office] sometimes turns people away in receiving livestock and fruits, not on its whim, but due to the lack of processing capacity."

"The complaints about BSSR [Belorussian SSR] Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] enterprises are justified. Is it really as it should be, when stores are flooded with large-size shirts, while the small sizes can't be found with a light in the daytime? It's the same with shoes. Is it really as it should be, when villagers can't even buy their children a school uniform in the size that's needed?"

"People's organization of their spare time requires substantial improvement. And here, we ourselves have much to do. There is their type of work here, too, for cultural workers, sports organizers, physicians, the Society for Knowledge and many other organizations."

"Of course, we don't expect to achieve an immediate and hasty victory in the fight against drunkenness. The struggle will be a long one. No doubt there also will be losses in trade. But, having sustained losses here, we shall make gains in the people's health, in the growth of labor productivity, and in the improvement of society as a whole. Even in just three months, the reduced losses from ruined items, unexcused absences and other consequences of drunkenness have made possible the saving of dozens of tons of agricultural produce and materials and quite a bit of equipment in the rayon."

"The main thing is--Don't lessen attention to this matter, a necessary and important one for us all, and bring the business to a logical conclusion."

Having visited Krupskiy Rayon, our correspondent did not meet only with Chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee F. F. Boris. He chatted with many rayon center residents and villagers. Understandably, it is impossible to present the words and thoughts of all. But the main thing is that an absolute majority of the people speak with approval of the actions being taken by the party and government in the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism.

We offer two opinions for your consideration--Those of long-time Dokudovo Village residents, pensioner T. Krukovskaya and a female representative of the younger generation, R. Tolkach, who heads the comprehensive receiving center of the KBO [Personal Services Combine] at Bolshevik Kolkhoz [Collective Farm].

PENSIONER T. KRUKOVSKAYA:

"I have lived here a little under 40 years. I have worked as a cook in a school cafeteria, as a milkmaid, and as an agronomist at the local Bolshevik Kolkhoz. I have seen many different things during my life, but now I have occasion to see situations that I should say are unusual for our village life. Look, and your heart rejoices: A husband is coming from work and his wife is beside him. They talk with each other, they smile. That's not the way it once was, when the men used to get drunk day after day."

"A few days ago, I visited the local store. I heard: 'I'd like a small bottle of the white [vodka].' And the salesman said in response: 'We don't sell vodka, uncle.' Well, I thought, it's good that there's no more of that filth. You know, there was no life because of it. During some three years, in our rather small village, several persons cut short their lives. They ended them in a simple and ordinary way: They drank at their weddings, they drank at home, and they drank at work--Their hearts couldn't stand it."

"This infection is hitting young people like the plague. Boys have come back from the army and, following the example of their elders, turned to vodka. In two years, so many of them have been seriously hurt, just on motorcycles, while drunk--in Kleny, Zhaberichi and Osovo."

"Often both the husband and the wife used to drink together, and then their loud talk reached the whole village--They made their relationship clear. There were so many family scandals! It seemed that divorce was the only salvation. And then there was no more vodka, and it was simply a miracle. They live well. They're friendly. And they don't find fault with one another for anything."

R. TOLKACH, HEAD OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RECEIVING CENTER:

"My receiving center is located across the street from the store. What have I not seen from my window! Now, when vodka and wine have been taken off the counter, everything has changed: Not a single drunk is to be seen, and not a profanity is heard."

"It would be well if alcoholic beverages were never again brought into our store. There is one [liquor store] in the rayon center--and that's enough."

"I wouldn't want those times to return, when the store was jammed with empty and full boxes to such an extent that it was impossible to get to either the soap or the laundry detergent. It's better to curtail the output of poison for people and put out poison for flies. There is simply no place to hide from flies, and I haven't found a single aerosol can of dikhlofos [dichlorophosphate?] in three rayons."

"However, it's possible to make do with other means--Make a fly swatter, for example."

"But how can one raise a baby without the very necessities? We have no baby food, but the stores in Minsk are piled high with it. Why do I have to place orders in Moscow, Leningrad or Tallinn, whence such nice little cans of fruit drinks and meat paste are delivered? They're worth their weight in gold to us, whereas no one wants to take a young bull from that same T. I. Krukovskaya, neither the kolkhoz nor the procurement office. That young bull would be enough for a thousand such cans of stewed meat."



"There is no denying the many unresolved problems. But it makes me happy that we have, together, added our weight to the eradication of such a dangerous evil as drunkenness. And I am certain of the success of this great cause."

#### Holidays Without Alcohol

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by A. Shcherbakov, IZVESTIYA staff correspondent, from Krasnoyarsk Kray: "A Sober Village: About the Way Gornyy Residents Put an End to Drunkenness"]

[Text] I'm guilty. There is some exaggeration of events in the title, an "anticipation of events." However, I assert with full responsibility that the title accurately reflects the goals and tasks of that total assault upon drunkenness which, for the third year now, is being conducted in Achinskiy Rayon's village of Gornyy. Of course, fondness for alcoholic beverages wasn't encouraged here before, either. However, the usual methods of the fight against drunkards--criticisms, reprimands and pay withholdings for unauthorized absences--worked poorly. Only the thorough eradication of that ugly phenomenon started to bear fruit: Unauthorized absences began to be reduced annually by 20 percent, and "sprees" by even more than that.

It all started with Director F. Batko's return to Gornyy Poultry Sovkhoz [State Farm]. In all, he had worked at that farm in various capacities for a quarter of a century. He was promoted to party work but, after several years, he himself wished to return to his former farm job.

"It was striking how drunkenness had spread through the village during that time--a veritable conflagration!" Fedor Stepanovich told me. "The milkmaids, Lidiya and the two Elviras, whom I had known even as little girls, particularly astonished me. Now they had married, become mothers and...alcohol addicts. When I saw the way they were staggering around the cowshed, holding on to the walls, I was heartbroken. And just what was to be done?"

Still believing in the power of heart-to-heart talk, the director invited them to his office next morning. They blushed with shame, hid their eyes, and swore: It won't happen again. How could anyone fail to trust them? But then half a month went by, and they were given an advance of pay--Once again a violation, once again the cows went unmilked. It was necessary to send the milkmaids off for mandatory treatment.

It was the same with cabinetmaker V. Garbushkin, too. He has grown-up children, wonderful people, the son a Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League] official and the daughter a schoolteacher. He himself is a "golden hands" [highly skilled] professional, but, well...his throat is bad, as they say in the village. They put up with him for a long time in the collective--He was summoned to both the selispolkom [rural soviet of workers' deputies' executive committee] and the profkom [labor union committee], and the director talked

with him more than once, tried to persuade him, scolded him. It especially irritated the director when V. Garbushkin went on a drunken spree one time, "drinking in honor" of the coffin that he had made for a deceased neighbor. The sovkhos had given him the material at no cost and paid him for the work, but then the cabinetmaker helped upholster the coffin with crepe "in his own name", and received a gift--a bottle.

"From whom did you get that?" F. Batko shamed him, "From the orphans, you might say. It's a sorrow for people, but a 'reward party' for you. And suppose--God forbid--it should happen to you...."

"They bring it like this," sighed Garbushkin guiltily.

Unfortunately, that's how it is. This disgusting act--"presenting a gift" for any service--has become deeply ingrained. They know that damned bottle is harmful to a person, but they bring it anyway--"It's customary."

One may only be amazed at the collective's patience. Six times they sent Garbushkin off for treatment, once even as far as Sverdlovsk. True, efforts of that kind are not useless, and the cabinetmaker has been behaving for almost a year. But it was clear that this is not the way--It's putting out the fire when there's no longer anything to save. It's necessary to think in advance about "fire-prevention safety," about preventive measures for drunkenness. Moreover, it's not just a matter of extreme and exceptional cases like these. The point is that drunkenness has become a mass phenomenon. There is not a day without an incident: One has stayed off the job without permission--business has been disrupted, another has "lamed" a tractor, and a third has built a skewed corner on a construction job....

The sovkhos administration, party and labor union committees and selispolkom members got together and decided: Isolated actions are not effective; it is necessary to attack drunkenness along a united front, and in all directions. May the ground burn under the feet of drunkards!

How shall we start? Let's start with ourselves.

Nowadays there are no drinkers among the managers and specialists of Gornyy Poultry Sovkhos. Those who couldn't or wouldn't turn away from the wineglass had to leave. Now, when they hire a new specialist, they give an immediate warning: If you drink, you had best not take a job at the sovkhos, for we deal severely with this. Not long ago, a husband and wife, both specialists, arrived from Kazakhstan, heard the "condition"--and traveled on.

When the terms were being worked out for collective and individual competition of the sovkhos workers for the year, quarter and month, cases of drunkenness were set apart by a separate line, as the saying goes--They were put in the category of the gravest labor-discipline violations. For example, in a month's scores, which are figured in the five-point system, the entire collective of a brigade or shop not only immediately loses three points, but drops out of the

competition entirely, for just one violation. The regulations for allocating the material incentives fund also are severe in this respect: For an unauthorized absence due to a drinking party, and for each instance of improper conduct in a public place, the guilty party loses 15 percent of the award; and the award is not granted at all to anyone who has ended up in a medical sobering-up station.

On the day when I was at Gornyy Sovkhoz, a boiler engineer of the poultry factory, A. Romanov, "gave a party" at lunchtime, and was suspended from work. The director estimated his losses--something near 150 rubles. But there remain some that are, as they say, appropriate: Considering the fine and the loss of bonuses, the 13th payday and part of the extra pay for length of service, they lost 400, and even 500, rubles each for the drinking party. A hangover cost metalworker V. Vishnevskiy and female poultry keeper E. Demiller precisely that much, when they decided "to take a little treatment" at work on a Monday "after the night before."

But even this is not all. The Sovkhoz is lowering apartment rent and the kindergarten fee for the good, skilled worker, and setting aside for that person, first of all, a place to live and a better meadow.... The drunkard cannot expect these benefits.

Isn't this rather harsh? Well, it's all in how you look at it. So far, we have considered the drunkards' losses. But who has considered the farm's losses? Soviet law is humane, and does not call for restitution of an enterprise's "lost profit. But, in fact, this is great in a farming village. Not milking a cow one time seems a trifle. But, indeed, it takes a week after such a dereliction to restore the reduced milk yield. And how great the cost of a sunny day during harvest season, so rare in Siberia, "wasted on drunkenness"!

The stern measures were not introduced in a highhanded manner--They were discussed in the collective and enthusiastically approved by it. Nowadays, fewer and fewer drunkards and unauthorized absentees are hauled "onto the carpet" before the director. The labor collectives take care of these themselves, especially those who work under a common job description, and these are the majority on the sovkhos. The poultry factory, for example, has shifted entirely to a collective contract. Brigadier T. Voytovich told me that there have been no instances of drunkenness in his contract brigade this year, and even disciplinary reprimands have been few. Previously, drunkards were "shielded," and now they are "exposed"--Why do the work for loafers?

Punishment is especially effective when it is inevitable and immediate. Time usually is lost in relying upon the actions of the management and the labor union committee, and the awarding of punishment for an offense loses its sting.

Not infrequently, poor labor organization promotes drunkenness. Such was the case, for example, in the construction shop. Concrete and mortar are hauled from Achinsk, 15 kilometers away. Formerly, the driver left at 8:00 in the

morning and, until he had reached the city, waited in line and returned--30 persons at a building site sat around for hours with nothing to do. Here, also, were people who liked "to take a drink together." Now the driver is sent out earlier, and by 8:15 he's at the building site; the brigade is assembled, and the equipment is on hand--There no longer is anywhere "to take a drink together," and it's necessary to work. And how many bottles used to appear when hay mowing for the private plot was begun--The haymaking took two weeks for each plot, accompanied by unauthorized absences and spree. Now order has been established: The worker makes written application, the sovkhos grants compensatory leave and assigns the meadow and the equipment--In two or three days everything is done, and it is not necessary to "accuse" anyone.

Drunkenness among drivers has been stopped in the following way: A retired physician has been invited into the garage, and she is paid an extra 60 rubles from the material incentives fund. In the mornings, before any trip, she checks all 40 drivers as if they were aviators. She sends the unsober ones home, and writes them up for unauthorized absence--with all the consequences stemming therefrom. Those who have a hangover also are not permitted behind the steering wheel.

The selispolkom and public organizations act in concert with the sovkhos management. Chief Zootechnicist M. Menichenko runs the rural soviet's standing commission on the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. But the drunkards particularly fear being summoned to the selispolkom's administrative commission, which is headed by Chief Veterinarian G. Shatalova. The seven commission members subordinate to her, and all are men, have sharp tongues. So it isn't the 30-ruble fine that frightens a drunkard, but that shame and disgrace which await him. Worker V. Karmakov, who had done wrong, almost wept in front of his comrades: They had removed him from the contract brigade and fined him, and still they "chewed him out" mercilessly. But his comrades felt sorry for him, too: They took him into another brigade for retraining. Don't think, however, that they feel sorry for everybody here. You can't play nursemaid forever--everything has its limit. Last year, five persons were fired in accordance with article 33 "Ye" [33E, where "E" is Russian "Ye"]--for habitual drunkenness.

Work in the fight against drunken wrongdoing has been especially enlivened since promulgation of the renowned decrees. Nowadays all public and cultural undertakings, and all celebrations, have become exceptionally sober.

All the good traditions and rituals have remained in the village--ceremonial registration of the newborn, initiation of young people into workers' ranks, send-off to the army, retirement of veterans on pension--and only the "merry-making" drinks have disappeared, including, also, those at some weddings. The sovkhos presents a valuable gift to newlyweds, allots groceries to them, if needed, and furnishes pleasant accommodations as their dining room; but on one condition: Not a gram [drop] of alcoholic beverage in the glasses.



In leaving Gornyy Sovkhoz, I paused at the sovkhov's statistical display. The figures are impressive and "round": Yield of edible grains--over 20 centners [2,000 kilograms], profits--over 3 million rubles, profitability--over 80 percent. But most importantly, the "curve" has gone steeply upward in recent years in the production of eggs, meat, milk and grain. It occurred to me: Surely the struggle for labor discipline, for a sober village, wasn't the worst condition for this.

12319

CSO: 1800/19

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### MINSK BARS FULL OF CUSTOMERS DESPITE BAN

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by A. Kharkevich: "Drink after Drink..."]

[Text] Outwardly everything looked sort of..., almost seemly. You could sense that artists, construction workers and designers had labored by the sweat of their brows. It turned out cozy, comforting and almost homelike. Even the name is poetically attractive: "(Svitsyazyanka)." Expert people had determined immediately what had to be done.

Let us clarify: the restaurant "(Svitsyaz)" begat "(Svityazyanka)." "(Svitzyz)" is a restaurant; "(Svitsyazyanka)" is a wine bar. Or let us call it a sandwich shop or a snack bar, or whatever. What's important is not the form, but the content. And in this regard everything is in order. Only don't come at 12, when the given public dining establishment officially opens, but a couple of hours or so later, and everything will be in the "(daily total)."

The corner of 1 Kuzma Chorny and Surganov streets became popular among drinkers right away. And how! Here, in the very center of the city, one can down a hundred grams without unnecessary bother from two in the afternoon all the way to eight in the evening. Be grateful! The more so, since nobody will block your path if, while your legs still support you, you approach the bar and down one and two and as many as your heart desires.

The barmaid, Diana Petrovna Tarasevich, doesn't complain: "We continually overfulfill the plan brought down to us, eleven thousand rubles per month. True, from 12 noon to 2 pm the crowd is not thick. Women mainly. They drop in to drink a cup of coffee, to buy a little chocolate or pastry. But then the men come in flocks later. The main wave is from 4 pm to 7 pm. Just try managing then! Cognacs, vodka, gins by the measure...."

And that's understandable if you take into account that the place is indeed quite lively. The through passage of the printing office is opposite, across the street. Right next door you have the Minsk department of the "Giprosvyaz" Scientific Research Institute, the "Belgiprodor" State Planning Institute and the "Orgdorstroy" Design-Technical Trust for the Organization of Road Construction. The student dormitories of the theatrical-artistic institute and the polytechnical school are in the neighborhood. The institute itself is a stone's throw away.

The doors in the "(Svitsyazyanka)" bang. The shaking hands of alkie reach for wine glasses. The barmaid does not complain about these in particular. They down a hundred grams and pass out. For the sake of order you can ask to see the passports of the ones who by their looks haven't reached 21. Well, as for the rest, welcome. We have a wide selection of spirits: various brands of cognac, vodkas, balsams and liqueurs. You may, if you desire, chase them with mineral water or eat sandwiches. And repeat the pleasure."

Diana Petrovna does not get bored. She is satisfied, and they are satisfied with her. Everyone is: the clients, the management, and most of all, those who worry over the material side of the business.

But then right next door, three steps from the "(Svityazyanka)," along the very same Surganov Street, the so-called "dessert bar" open in Cafeteria no. 30 from 11 am to 8 pm is practically barren and lifeless. In the past ice cream was sold there with cognac and with liqueur. Now there is none of that there. But they haven't thought up anything new in place of the previous assortment.

The wine glasses tinkle in a factory-kitchen's beer bar, which also is located, as we know, not off by itself, but in the very self-same center of the city. The workers there have deftly contrived: everything is proper and lofty in the common, main hall, where, God forbid, vodka is not sold, not by the measure, nor in bottles. Here you will see neither cognacs, nor gins, nor any other kind of spirits.

However, nothing prevents the thirsty from darting from the common hall into a side room bearing the modest title "Sandwich Shop." This is where they unburden their souls. The hospitable manager, Yeva Stepanovna Baraneyeva, can offer a very extensive selection of alcoholic beverages, from cognacs and "Moscow" vodka to "Bull's Blood" and "Cabernet." Such an abundance attracts both hardened alcoholics and novice drinkers like a magnet. Among the visitors you will notice railway workers, construction workers and students. And this too is not surprising: not far away are a railway station, a university, a hotel and a construction site. The barmaid has even broken into a sweat from her efforts.

There's no denying, the leading workers of the city of Minsk have adroitly "interpreted" in their favor the well-known resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism and Eliminating Home Brewing." Spirits were sold by the glass up to the last day in seven of the liveliest spots, although these drop-in places were variously called wine bars and sandwich shops.

Aleksandr Khodeyevich Ayubov, chief of the Public Dining Administration of the BSSR Ministry of Trade, says, "We have positive experience in fulfilling the plan even without wine. I.I. Tsvirko, the director of the Zavodsky Cafeteria Trust of the city of Minsk, related this in your newspaper. The sale of wine and vodka products will be reduced by 560 thousand rubles from June 1 to the end of the year through sales of non-alcoholic beverages and by widening the assortment of various non-alcoholic cocktails and juices in public dining establishments. Receipts from beer sales will be reduced by 100 thousand

rubles. Much has been done in this regard in the capital's Central District, where the sale of spirits has been forbidden in many cafes. However, this has in no way affected the fulfillment of the plan."

"But, nevertheless, vodka and cognac are sold by the measure?"

"I am at a loss to understand why they haven't closed the wine bars and sandwich shops by this time. We have given precise instructions in this respect."

The deputy chief of the public dining administration of the Minsk gorispolkom, Valentina Dmitriyevna Levkovich, joins the conversation. "As of today we are closing all wine bars and sandwich shops in the city of Minsk."

"A correct decision! Only why 'as of today,' and not earlier? Or was something unclear?"

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### ELDERLY BREW MOONSHINE FOR BARTERING

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by B. Zyukov, "The Cost of Moonshine Today," under the rubric "Live Society"]

[Excerpt] On 11 June 1985 kolkhoz machine operator Yuriy Dedkov was so drunk at the work place that even seasoned police officers, who were conducting an anti-alcohol raid that day, were seized by the question: How was Dedkov generally still in a condition to stand on his feet, but not to work? To the direct question: "Where did you drink?" came a no less direct reply: "A-a-at home, m-m-my mother-in-law brought it." The sorry machine operator was taken home. And no secrecy was observed there: the raiders easily discovered not only six liters of moonshine and twenty liters of home-brewed beer, but complete, modern, moonshine apparatus. Dedkov's mother-in-law, Nadezhda Aleksandrovna Dolbikova, born in 1932 and a milking machine operator at the "Kommunist" kolkhoz, refused any explanations, pleading ignorance of what the act in question involved.

The outcome of this incident was fully justified. The visiting session of the Gomelsk Regional People's Court, presided over by L.S. Mikhail'kova, took place right in Bobovich on July 31. Incidentally, not only was Dolbikova held to answer, but also Bobovich residents P.F. Stasevich and V.P. Mayseenko, their neighbors from Novye Dyatlovichi, Ye.I. Renchunkova and L.M. Kovaleva. Stasevich was fined 100 rubles, Renchunkova--150, Kovaleva--250, and Dolbikova will have to contribute 15 percent of her monthly earnings to the state for a period of a year.

"I have recently had to hear fifteen moonshine cases," says Lyudmila Stepanova. And this is what is interesting: the majority of the accused are elderly people. They would have difficulty using even a part of the moonshine produced, a potion, it is safe to say, which is made for somewhat younger people. And the explanations of the defendants are identical: if something needs to be repaired, bring it over--and we'll settle up with moonshine...

To speak frankly, this is a strange method of paying for an everyday service. Many need to think about this: the local organs, the farm directors, and rural consumer service workers. The directors of certain farms at times try to protect their workers, and give them reports not

only do not truly judge them, but go so far as to reward them. The logic involved is simple: at the height of the summer, each working hand is worth its weight in gold. For some reason they do not consider that a drunk may get behind the wheel of an automobile or the controls of a tractor.

"And I would like to say still one more thing," the Chairman of the Gomelsk Regional People's Court, Aleksandr Sergeevich Lagodinskiy, emphasized in conversation with me, "it seems to some people that the campaign about the struggle with moonshining will gradually come to nothing. These are vain hopes! This is not a campaign, but, if you like, the course of our lives.

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### REPUBLIC SOBRIETY SOCIETIES HOLD CONFERENCES

[Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT on 19 October 1985 announced the first republic-level conference of the Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety. Participating in the Kiev meeting were party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol officials, exemplary production workers, leaders of a number of ministries, departments, and public organizations, and representatives of the intelligentsia. A report on the society's tasks to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism and to promote a "sober way of life" was delivered by A.P. Romodanov, chairman of the organizational committee, and director of the Kiev Scientific Research Institute for Neurosurgery. Also participating in the proceedings were A.S. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, and other officials.

The Latvian Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety held a similar conference on the same day in Riga. (Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 20 October 1985, pages 1 and 3.) Among the participants was A.V. Gorbunov, Latvian Communist Party Central Committee secretary. Lithuania and Armenia held their respective republic-level Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety conferences on 18 October (Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA 19 October 1985 p 2; and Yerevan KOMMUNIST 19 October 1985 p 1). The Kazakhstan republic Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety also met on that day, 18 October, in Alma-Ata and elected its chairman, A.N. Ilyaletdinov, an academician of the Kazakhstan Academy of Science. K.K. Kazybayev, Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee secretary, S.A. Abdrakhmanov, the first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol, and other officials took part in the committee's proceedings (Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 October 1985, p 3). Moldavia held its first republic-level conference of the Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety earlier, on 27 August in Kishinev (Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 28 August 1985, p 3). At all the conferences, the stated objective of the society was "the unification of the broad masses of Soviet people in the struggle against this evil [alcoholism]."

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CSO: 1800/70

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### AzSSR: WORKPLACE ESTHETICS INFLUENCE PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by A. Mikayylov, candidate in philosophical sciences, on the importance of workplace esthetics in improving production. It is pointed out that "microelectronics, computer technology and machine building occupy decisive positions in the progress of our economy. In these sectors the effective conduct of work demands that both technical culture and esthetic creativity be raised to a new level." In this regard, workplace usage can be optimized by heeding the following factors: "cleanliness of the workplace, the effective use of color in production, the appropriate use of artificial and natural light, creating the necessary sound environment, the prevention of too much noise during worktime and the use of music." /8309

### AzSSR: COLLECTIVES URGED TO SHOW GREATER SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial urging a greater feeling of responsibility in work collectives and pointing out problems associated with the lack of it. "In a number of work collectives there are still people who are not approaching their duties responsibly. In such collectives work discipline is violated, working time is not exploited effectively, frequent accidents and stoppages are permitted and planned quotas are not achieved. In other words, the irresponsibility of the few harms the general works and besmirches the name of the collective. One must use all forms of ideational-educational work to eliminate these shortcomings." /8309

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### TuSSR: KOMSOMOLS NOT SUBSCRIBING TO KOMSOMOL NEWSPAPER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the need for newspaper staffs to raise the quality of their work in order to increase the number of their subscribers. "One must pay special attention to subscriptions to Komsomol, pioneer and children's publications as subscriptions to these remain low in our republic. Some Komsomol committees and primary organizations under-value the importance of the press in giving Komsomols, pioneers and school-children an ideational-political education. According to subscriptions to the periodical press, especially to the newspaper KOMSOMOLETS TURKEMISTANA, one finds a situation like this: last year only three percent of the Komsomols in Krasnovodsk, Tashauz and Chardzhou Oblasts subscribed to it; as for Mary Oblast, only one out of a hundred VLKSM members received it." /8309

### TuSSR TEACHERS' UNION ELECTIONS ORGANIZED 'IRRESPONSIBLY'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 14 August 1985 carries on page [not given] a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of the election-accounting meetings of the 2,089 trade union committees in schools and scientific administrations of the republic. "One must point out that there are places which approach holding the trade union election-accounting meetings irresponsibly. In some schools in Gavers, Lenin, Bakherden, Vekilbazar, Garagum, Charshangny and Asenguly Rayons trade union committee election-accounting meetings have been held without preparation. Basically, accounting reports discussed successes but gave no analysis of existing shortcomings, and there was no discussion of ways to eliminate them. Trade union members who took part in the discussions avoided frankness and left little room for criticism and self-criticism." /8309

### ORGANIZATION OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES IN MARY OBLAST DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 3 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the republic commission for marking the International Year of Youth; participants discussed the work of cultural and sports administrations in Mary Oblast in connection with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On measures to improve the usage of club administrations and sports facilities." It was pointed out that "oblast

culture and sports administrations, and public organizations, are doing little to exploit existing material resources with the goal of improving the organization of the spare time of workers, especially of youth." It is added, however, that in Mary City "the necessary conditions for people to spend their spare time at clubs, houses of culture, libraries, sports arenas and stadiums are not being established." /8309

#### TuSSR: STRONGER CONTROL OVER HIGHER SCHOOL ADMISSION NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 August 1985 carries a 1,000-word article by S. Myradov, TuSSR Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, on controls over admission to the departments of mathematics and physics at the Turkmen State University and the physics department at the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute. "One must say that the conditions under which the oral examination is conducted have improved significantly since last year: now, when candidates take the oral examination, the questions, supplementary questions and answers are written down on a special list and signed by both examiners. This raises the responsibility of examiners for guaranteeing a fair evaluation of the candidate's knowledge; in addition, it creates the possibility to examine the objectivity of the evaluation when needed." /8309

#### TuSSR TEACHERS CONFERENCE PROGRAM OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 21 August carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial outlining the program for the republic teachers' conference which will take place on 27-29 August. Two basic topics will be stressed: 1) gorkom and raykom secretaries will report on "the further improvement of educating and teaching students and preparing them for the workplace in accordance with the demands of the general education and professional school reform"; 2) directors of city and rayon people's education departments will report on "results of the 1984-1985 school year and the further improvement of the work of schools and administrations for children not attending school and pre-school children." Various section meetings will define problems confronting schools and pre-school administrations and finding ways to eliminate shortcomings. /8309

#### TASHAUZ OBLAST PEOPLES CONTROL COMMITTEE CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 700-word Turkmeninform report on the regular meeting of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at which the work of the Tashauz Oblast peoples control committee was discussed. The basic problem was found to be a lack of coordination between the Oblast Soviet, rayon soviets in Koneurgench, Oktyabr and Tashauz, and the peoples control committees. This situation has led to parallelism and repetition in their work. It was observed that some peoples control groups working under village and rural soviets do no planning at all. They also make no effort to analyze their work from the point of view of self-criticism.

## ROLE OF PEOPLES GUARD IN TuSSR COUNTRYSIDE STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of the help given the militia by the voluntary peoples guard, especially in rural areas. "Great importance is given to the voluntary peoples guards in rural areas. The basic responsibility for preventing crime and legal violations falls on militia sector inspectors. Because of the amount of territory they serve, they often do not have a chance to investigate the event or get to the scene of the crime on time. Here, the defenders of public order are of help." It is added, however, that "there are still basic shortcomings in organizing the work of the voluntary peoples guards. In Chardzhou, Mary and Ashkhabad Oblasts no significant measures to increase the number of guards for the protection of public order are being taken." In addition, it is pointed out that in Cheleken, Bayramaly, Chardzhou and Mary Rayons there have been instances when only 10-15 percent of those scheduled have gone on patrol. The effectiveness of peoples guards on kolkhozes in Yoloten, Vekilbazar, Bakherden and Ashkhabad Rayons is also low. /8309

## NUMEROUS ALCOHOL SALES VIOLATIONS FOUND IN MARY OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 23 August 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Z. Moshkina, section director at the Mary Oblast peoples control committee, in which numerous violations of the new liquor laws in the oblast are cited. Violations include the sale of alcohol at unauthorized stores, after-hours sales, and illegal sales at rest areas, gas stations, railroad stations and work collectives. For example, in one of the stores near a construction organization, spirits were being sold with the permission of the rayon soviet of Peoples Deputies Ispolkom under the slogan "For Fulfilling the Plan." Similar violations were found in operations of the Garagumgidstroy Trust. /8309

CSO: 1830/122

## CULTURE

### REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY EXAMINED IN GEORGIAN WORK

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOK in Russian 25 Jul 85 p 3

[Review by Doctor of Historical Sciences Mikhail Svandze of book "Problema preodoleniya sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy otstalosti Vostoka Turtsii v programnykh ustanovkakh burzhuaiznykh politicheskikh partiy strany" (The Problem of Overcoming the Socio-Economic Backwardness of Eastern Turkey in the Program Directives of the Country's Bourgeois Parties) by N.V. Komakhidze: passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /The historiography of the socio-economic evolution of modern Turkey is extensive. The peculiarities and contradictions of this many-sided country arouse great interest among Soviet researchers in Turkish affairs. At the same time there is an acute shortage of general works on the concrete historical approach to investigating the unevenness of regional development in the Turkish Republic, our very close neighbor across the border./

N.V. Komakhidze's recently published book "The Problem of Overcoming the Socio-Economic Backwardness of Eastern Turkey in the Program Directives of the Country's Bourgeois Political Parties" is definitely of interest in this connection.

The author's chosen theme is quite topical. Regional differences in the population's standard of living have acquired important political significance in Turkey.

The book under review is the first monograph in Soviet eastern studies to throw light upon questions of the uneven regional development in contemporary Turkey, particularly the socio-economic backwardness of the eastern part of the country.

A systematic examination of these themes allows the author to identify the role of the problem under investigation in the social, economic, and political life of the Turkish republic, where it is described as a "hemorrhaging wound."

/The book helps one to form a precise conception of the political game played by the Turkish bourgeoisie parties in their approach to the problem of the situation in the eastern provinces of Turkey./



/It analyzes the program directives of the Turkish political parties regarding the problems of developing the backward regions in the eastern part of the country, which contain promises of measures aimed at decentralizing production, developing and spreading it evenly throughout the country, developing a production and social infrastructure in outlying areas, etc. The author accurately and positively exposes the demagogic essence of these pre-election promises of the bourgeois parties, which have converted the problem of Eastern Turkey, practically, into an object of the struggle for votes. The author's conclusion that the platform goals and practical actions of the Turkish Workers Party differ substantially from the positions of the bourgeois parties regarding questions of the unevenness of the regional development of the country and of the solution of the backwardness of eastern Turkey deserves attention. It is well known that the Workers Party proposed a progressive program of profound socio-economic reforms back in 1961. These questions are discussed in detail in a separate chapter of the book under review./

The monograph analyzes the causes of the lag in the eastern regions of the country, the roots of which have existed since the time of the Ottoman empire.

Much attention is given to the question of the eastern region's participation in the social division of labor during the years of the Republic. The author correctly notes the huge gap between Eastern and Western Turkey in industrial development as well as living conditions and culture.

In November 1983, as a result of parliamentary elections in Turkey, a civilian system of government was restored. The Fatherland Party won the election, and the party leader T. Ozal became prime minister. This work analyzes in detail the steps taken by the Fatherland Party to solve the problems of backwardness in the peripheral eastern regions of the country. Among this program's measures, the plan to develop border trade with neighboring countries is especially significant. It must be emphasized in this connection that, historically, eastern Turkey's economic ties with its neighbors, particularly the Transcaucasus republics of the Soviet Union, have always been favorable for the development of the region of Turkey.

As a result of his research the author concluded that the unevenness in regional development is widening, and that the limited government measures from 1961-1983 aimed at mitigating the process have had a weak influence on slowing down the growth of regional disproportions.

/The sources of the work include the first scientific circulation of an extensive body of documentary and factual material gleaned basically from the Turkish and Western European press. The author has critically analyzed Turkish bourgeois party documents, speeches by Turkish political figures, academic works, and other publications. All propositions and these in the book are supported by facts and examples, and sources are cited./

In summation it can be said that the monograph represents an original investigation of the history and economy of Turkey, and a notable contribution toward the scientific development of this many-sided subject.

N.V. Komakhidze's book has practical and scientific significance, and will undoubtedly be met with interest by both specialists and the broadest circle of readers.



## CULTURE

### AZERBAIJAN POET'S CONCEPT OF 'FATHERLAND' PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 September 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,300-word review by Jamal Mustafayev of a collection of poetry by Davud Nasib. It is noted that the concept of a single Azerbaijani fatherland runs throughout the poet's works. Taking the poem "Song of Azerbaijan" (also the title of the collection) as an example, it is pointed out that beneath its title are written the words "a letter to Tabriz." The poem's theme is an Azerbaijan divided into two parts because of the "injustice of history." Noting that much has been written on this subject, it is added that "this theme, so full of longing, is being constantly renewed by each succeeding generation. It is natural: the most instructive history is a country's memory--it forgets nothing. In the poems 'The Sorrow of the World' and 'My Mother Tongue' the poet's thoughts turn to the Araz. He reaches the conclusion that 'If you find a cure for the pain of the Araz, the pain of the world will thereby be reduced.'" The reviewed concluded by saying "separation by the Araz occupies a special place in the poet's 'Songs of Azerbaijan'."

/8309

CSO: 1830/135

## REGIONAL

### EVALUATION OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 9, 1985 [signed to press 12 Sep 85] pp 3-8

[Article by Antanas Merchaytis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan in the column "Greeting the 27th CPSU Congress": "The Economic Experiment: Results and Problems"]

[Text] The task of shifting the economy to an intensive path of development, i.e., the complete and rational use of existing resources during all stages of expanded production and the insuring of high rates of economic development and the widespread introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, has been consistently promoted during the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, especially the April 1985 plenum. In order to solve these tasks successfully, it is necessary to reorganize the entire economic mechanism and the system for managing the economy. A very important feature of these reforms is the fact that economic management methods are acquiring more and more importance. Of course, it is difficult and hardly possible to create them immediately. You see, people manage production, and it is not always possible to see beforehand how a proposed method will operate and what specific workers will adopt it. It must be checked in practice and an experiment must be conducted.

To implement the 14 July 1983 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on additional steps to expand the rights of industrial productional associations (enterprises) in improving planning and economic activity and in raising their responsibility for work results, an economic experiment was begun in the country at the beginning of 1984. Its purposes are to increase the independence and responsibility of enterprises and associations, to expand their rights in planning and managing production, and -- on the basis of this -- to achieve better economic results. More than 700 enterprises, subordinate to five ministries, have been included in this broad experiment from the very beginning, and enterprises and associations from 28 ministries have participated in it since 1985.

The circle of enterprises in our republic, who are participating in the experiment, is also expanding. Whereas the Ministry of Local Industry and eight electrical engineering industry enterprises were part of the economic experiment in 1984, Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises and

associations and a majority of union subordination enterprises (the machine-tool industry, instrument making and other branches) are participating in it this year. A total of 98 enterprises and associations are now operating in the republic under the terms of the experiment, they are producing approximately 30 percent of the industrial output, and almost 37 percent of the industrial production personnel work in them.

Thus, the experiment embraces both entire ministries and individual enterprises and associations. This permits its results at different management levels to be evaluated better and new management elements to be used more widely and more rapidly.

In examining the results of the experiment in our republic's industry, we will refer to the enterprises and associations of the local and electrical engineering industries who have been operating under the terms of the experiment since 1984. Positive improvements undoubtedly exist also in the work of enterprises in light industry and other branches although they have only been working under the terms of the experiment since the beginning of this year.

An analysis of the work of enterprises in the Ministry of Local Industry and the electrical engineering industry shows that a very important indicator for evaluating their activity -- the sale of products considering contract commitments -- is being fulfilled successfully. This is especially important for the proportional and balanced development of the entire national economy. Whereas the enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry fulfilled their contract commitments by 99.3 percent in 1983, they did so by 100 percent in 1984. Contract commitments for the first half of this year have also been fulfilled although there were interruptions during individual months because of supply troubles.

The enterprises in the electrical engineering industry did not observe contract discipline badly during 1983, and the enterprises of the entire branch fulfilled their contract obligations during 1984. The Klaypeda Sirius Dry Cell Plant fulfilled these obligations by only 97.1 percent during the first half of this year although it overfulfilled the plan for the sale of marketable products. Other enterprises in the electrical engineering industry work in a well organized manner.

Contract discipline was observed successfully. Enterprises are given incentives for the timely fulfillment of all contract obligations. The material incentive fund can be increased by 15 percent for this purpose. Three percent of the mentioned fund is lost for the non-fulfillment of each contract percentage. As we see, one can be deprived of 18 percent of the material incentive fund because of the failure to fulfill commitments by one percent.

Other indicators also improved under the conditions of the experiment. In 1984, the Ministry of Local Industry and the enterprises in the electrical engineering industry achieved for the first time the entire growth in productivity without an increase in the number of workers. Labor productivity grew rapidly in Ministry of Local Industry enterprises. Whereas the labor productivity

of this ministry's enterprises (less the Dovana Association) grew by three percent in 1981, 3.3 percent in 1982 and 3.8 percent in 1983, it grew by 4.7 percent in 1984. More than 52 percent of the increase in labor productivity was obtained by increasing the technical level of production (it was only 48.4 percent in 1983).

Increasing labor productivity under the terms of the experiment is a task of primary importance. This especially concerns the enterprises in the electrical engineering industry. During the first six months of this year, labor productivity essentially did not increase when compared with the corresponding period of last year -- and it even decreased in some enterprises: by 9.3 percent in the Vilnius Elfa Electrical Engineering Plant, 5 percent in the Klaypeda Sirius Dry Cell Plant and 0.6 percent in the Kedaynyay Electrical Equipment Plant.

The main reason is that enterprises and associations are not using all of the capabilities which have been conferred by the terms of the experiment. For example, greater rights in using savings in the planned wage fund have been granted to enterprises, associations and ministries. They should encourage primarily a decrease in the number of workers and stimulate the interest of the workers in raising labor productivity. It is impossible, however, to admit that the practice, which took shape during the first year of the experiment in using these savings, is a correct one. Primary attention is being paid to encouraging engineer and technical workers and employees, and they often forget about the workers. Thus, 65 percent of the workers in electrical engineering industry enterprises, whose additional payments and increments were increased for the first time during 1984, were engineer and technical workers; workers numbered only 16 percent. Within the local industry system, 43.3 percent of the savings in the planned wage fund was designated to encourage engineer and technical workers and employees.

With such an incentive system for production workers, a gap between the increase in the average wage of workers, engineer and technical workers and employees began to appear. Thus, within the local industry system the average monthly wage, including additional payments from the material incentive fund, grew as follows in 1984 when compared with 1983: engineer and technical workers -- by 16.2 percent, employees -- by 19.8, and workers -- by only 2.2 percent. The corresponding figures in electrical engineering industry enterprises were: engineer and technical workers -- 14.9 percent, employees -- 17.5 percent, and workers -- only 1.8 percent.

After the completion of the experiment's first year, the enterprises and associations were clearly convinced of the incorrectness of these ratios, and the situation in many places has changed radically this year. However, enterprise party and trade union committees must monitor how individual categories of workers are being encouraged and whether the necessary proportions and economic and political trends are being observed. Since the party demands a noticeable increase in labor productivity, enterprise economic services and party organizations must analyze thoroughly how the conditions, which have been created for reducing the number of workers, increasing labor productivity and eliminating existing shortcomings in an urgent manner, are being used.



Production quality is being improved under the terms of the experiment. When compared with 1983, the output of products in the highest quality category grew by 28 percent in Ministry of Local Industry enterprises during 1984, but the production of marketable products increased by only 5.3 percent during that same time. The ratio of products in the highest quality category increased from 12.7 to 15.4 percent. The consumer received many new items-- the ministry's enterprises mastered 925 new types of products during 1984 alone.

Little has been done in the electrical engineering industry enterprises to improve the quality of products. Whereas the proportion of products being mastered for the first time in the country was 0.1 percent in this branch during 1983, it grew to 3.1 percent in 1984. However, they did not manage to essentially improve product quality here. Whereas the production of marketable products grew by 3.1 percent during 1984, products in the highest quality category grew by only 1.1 percent. The percentage of high quality products decreased from 57.3 percent in 1983 to 56.2 percent in 1984. It is necessary to point out that this indicator worsened during 1984 in the Vilnius Elfa Electrical Engineering Plant, the Vilnius Electric Welding Equipment Plant, the Utena Laboratory Electric Furnace Plant, and the Kaunas Elektra Electromechanics Plant.

The experiment has shown that the conditions, which have been adopted, are still lacking in stimulating the up-dating of products and that the improvement of their quality is still having an insufficient effect on the formation of material incentive funds. The pricing mechanism is not being sufficiently used to improve product quality.

Under the terms of the experiment, progressive scientific and technical assets are being incorporated more and more and their effectiveness has grown. For example, after the introduction of these resources into Ministry of Local Industry enterprises, 329 people were conditionally freed in 1983; in 1984, this number was 471 or 1.4-fold more. Expenditures for the conditional release of one worker decreased from 15,800 to 7,400 rubles, and the annual economic effect per one ruble of expenditures grew from 0.27 rubles in 1983 to 0.49 rubles in 1984 or 1.8-fold.

The successes in introducing new equipment have not been so great in electrical engineering industry enterprises. True, there are positive examples here. The Vilnius Elfa Electrical Engineering Plant obtained 41 rubles of annual economic effect per one ruble of expenditures when carrying out scientific and technical measures. Unfortunately this effect was insignificant at other enterprises. For example, it was only 10 kopecks in the Kaunas Elektra Electromechanical Plant and 90 kopecks in the Vilnius Electric Welding Equipment Plant. To some degree this is explained by the fact that comparatively small scale measures, which do not require large expenditures and which provide a return immediately, were incorporated into Ministry of Light Industry enterprises. The measures in the electrical engineering industry enterprises were of a larger scale; that is why it is difficult to expect an immediate effect.



It is also possible to cast quite a few reproaches concerning the formation of the fund to expand production and its use. The production expansion fund has still not become the main source for financing technical re-equipping; the allocations in construction and assembly work materials do not correspond to the assets that the enterprises have at their disposal and insufficient material resources are allotted. That is why many proposals to further improve the mechanism for incorporating new equipment have been made during the experiment.

Enterprises have improved many other indicators under the terms of the experiment. Profit plans and the targets in decreasing costs have been overfulfilled; the funds for production expansion, social and cultural measures and housing construction have grown; and their importance in expanding production and satisfying the workers' demands has increased. In the Ministry of Local Industry alone, for example, 2,187,000 rubles were used during 1984 from the social and cultural measures and housing construction fund or approximately 1.8-fold more than during 1983; these assets were used fourfold-sixfold more in certain associations and enterprises (Zhuvedra, Merkis, Progresas, and Tauras).

Having compared many economic indicators it is possible to conclude that the Ministry of Local Industry achieved better results than the electrical engineering industry enterprises under the terms of the economic experiment.

The work under the new management conditions has brought noticeable benefit to society and to work collectives. Naturally, not all capabilities were fully used during one year. You see, the experiment was begun at the end of the five-year plan. The prescribed norms, of course, had a temporary nature. That is why the work collectives primarily used those reserves which would provide results more rapidly. In order to reveal fully the deep capabilities for increasing production efficiency and accelerating scientific and technical progress, enterprises, associations and ministries need long-range norms. This is one of the serious reasons that make it difficult for enterprises and associations to adopt strenuous plans under the terms of the economic experiment. The work often takes place in the old way and enterprises try to obtain plans, which are set too low, in order to overfulfill them easily. Let us take one of the most important indicators in forming funds -- profit. In 1984, local industry enterprises overfulfilled the profit plan by nine percent and the total profit grew by 11 percent in comparison with 1983. It would seem that everything was in order. However, the increase in profit was planned at only 1.7 percent in the plans of those same enterprises. Thus, having lowered its capabilities, the Elektrotehnika Experimental Enterprise overfulfilled the profit plan by 40 percent; the Tauras Furniture Factory -- by 34 percent; and the Atrama Experimental Plant for Mechanization Systems and the Rudishkes Woodworking Combine -- by 29 percent.

Although the electrical engineering industry plants did not provide for an increase in profit at all, the appropriate plan was overfulfilled here by 17 percent.

These examples testify to the fact that there exist quite a few shortcomings in the planning of the activity of enterprises and associations, which are participating in the experiment, and especially in the results of financial activity. Planning must be improved.

This also pertains to methodological questions concerning the interconnection of individual indicators and their balancing and to accounting questions. You see, it is not normal when targets for the production of basic nomenclature items are not fulfilled but contract commitments and sales plans are fulfilled completely. Thus, in 1984 local industry enterprises did not cope with the plans for the production of down and feather items, hardware, lamps and locks; however, contract obligations were completely fulfilled. The Klaypeda Sirius Dry Cell Plant fulfilled its contract commitments during the first half of 1985 by only 97.1 percent, but the sales plan for marketable products by 105.3 percent. Evidently, only a portion of the products is included in the contracts and this in turn provides an opportunity to "maneuver" and observe contract discipline, without at the same time fulfilling the production plans for individual items. The fact that sales plans are sometimes significantly overfulfilled and contract commitments remain underfulfilled is also not normal. This testifies to the fact that there is something not only for us and the planning bodies but also the statistical organizations and scientific and economic institutions to think about here.

During 1984, the enterprises and associations, who are participating in the experiment, were supplied better with material and technical resources. This problem, however, has still not been resolved. Even with the granting of priority to local industry enterprises -- the participants in the experiment -- they did not completely fulfill delivery plans during 1984. In 1985, especially at the beginning of the year, the delivery of certain types of products worsened and several enterprises, who are participating in the experiment, did not fulfill their contract commitments during certain months because of this. That is why the material incentive funds of these collectives noticeably decreased. With the expansion of the experiment, questions concerning economic responsibility for the failure to fulfill state plans or contract commitments and legal responsibility for the disruption of deliveries are being posed more and more frequently.

When analyzing the economic indicators of enterprises that are participating in the experiment, the impression is created that the main attention is being paid to supply and contract commitments and that questions concerning the rational use of their own working capital and the working capital of others on an equal footing with them, are seemingly considered to be secondary. That is why above-norm reserves of different resources arise and working capital is frozen. This is characteristic of enterprises in both local industry and the electrical engineering industry. Evidently, the measures to improve the use of working capital should be improved.

Many weak links have been revealed during the experiment. These must be strengthened. As was already mentioned, one of the most important problems demanding an immediate solution is the effective use of the experiment's

conditions to accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve the role of the production expansion fund. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Widely Disseminating the New Management Methods and Strengthening Their Effect on Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress" was recently adopted. Thus, the experiment is going deeper and its conditions are being improved considering the experience that has been accumulated.

It is planned to use the pricing mechanism to stimulate the production of high quality items. The role of additional increments and deductions, which encourage enterprises to produce items of the highest quality category, is being strengthened. The work collective is being given an incentive for new high quality items -- it is receiving additional increments.

A great deal of rights in using the production expansion fund, especially the allotment of these assets to the technical re-equipping of the plant, the introduction of progressive technological processes, the production of new equipment, the improvement of product quality, etc., have been conferred on enterprise and association directors. It is planned to use the credit mechanism on a wider scale for technical re-equipping. The enterprise and the association have become the full and equal proprietor of the production expansion fund.

The need for a very rapid increase in production efficiency and labor productivity was pointed out during the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee concerning questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. An important role in solving these tasks belongs to those management conditions which have been tested and verified during the economic experiment. That is why it is planned that almost 50 percent of industrial workers will work under the new management conditions beginning with 1986. The fish, meat and dairy industry ministries and Fishing Department of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers will use these conditions. It is planned to introduce the new management system into all the country's industrial branches in 1988. That is why serious preparatory work must be conducted now in the collectives which will have to work under the new conditions in the future. One must broadly discuss the most important new management conditions in meetings of work collectives and in party organizations and to be concerned about the training of all workers and the compiling of organizational plans for the introduction of the innovations. Where they have prepared in advance and better, one can count on higher results.

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CSO: 1800/45

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### AzSSR: WASTE OF MATERIALS, ENERGY IN INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 31 August 1985 carries on page 1 an unsigned 1,100-word article pointing out that certain ministries and industrial organizations are still not economizing on the costs of materials and energy used in manufacturing. Eighty-three enterprises are criticized for "not doing enough work in fulfilling socialist commitments to economize on materials." Among the institutions are the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Baku Chief Construction Administration, Azerglavenergo, Soyuzneftmash and institutions of the All-Union Industrial Organization. /8309

### AzSSR PRODUCTION, TRADE MECHANISM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,350-word AZERINFORM report on a series of meetings at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on "questions of preparing an effective mechanism for a mutual relationship between industry and trade." It was noted that "in practice, industrial and trade organizations are acting without coordinating with each other because there is no precise mechanism for their mutual relationship." It is added that "experience has shown that where broad use is made of the economic measures which stimulate new product production, and where a precise mutual relationship between industry and trade is organized, a good result is quickly attained, and both the trade organizations and the industrial institutions operate more profitably." This closer cooperation is designed to eliminate the production of poor quality, unwanted consumer goods. /8309

CSO: 1830/137



## REGIONAL ISSUES

### KAZAKH AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

GF141948 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The Kazakh Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries Presidium has held a meeting at the friendship hall in Alma-Ata. The meeting was opened by Demesinov, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Kazakh Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. Isinaliyev, minister of foreign affairs of the Kazakh SSR, who led a delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries to seminars of a UN specialized committee recently held in Hungary, delivered a report on the results of the seminars.

The people of the Kazakh SSR, as well as all the Soviet people, strongly and decisively condemn the policy of the racist regime of South Africa and call for an end to its inhuman apartheid system.

A report also was delivered at the meeting on the results of the fifth meeting of young writers of Asian and African countries, and European socialist countries on the topic of (?brotherhood in the world). Writer (?Aleksandr), head of the Soviet delegation and member of Kazakh Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, made a speech.

/9599

CSO: 1830/113



## REGIONAL ISSUES

### VIETNAMESE AGITATION BRIGADE VISITS ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word Turkmeninform report on the visit of an agitation brigade composed of Vietnamese students studying in the USSR to Ashkhabad where they "spoke before the working youth and workers of Turkmenistan." They visited a number of kolkhozes, factories and met with a student construction brigade from the Turkmen State University. They also met with Vietnamese studying in the TuSSR. /8309

### PRODUCTION FIGURES RISE DUE TO ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN IN TuSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the positive effect the decree against alcoholism has had on the Turkmenistan SSR production figures. Noting that "lack of organization, weak discipline and drunkenness are significantly damaging our country's economy every year," it is pointed out that the effect of the recent decree against alcoholism is already apparent in TuSSR industrial production statistics. "As a result of these measures, statistical data reveal a positive advance in production and labor productivity in June and July." /8309

### MORE PARTY ACTIVISM DEMANDED DURING COTTON HARVEST IN TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of party organizations in fulfilling cotton harvest quotas. It is pointed out that "there are still party organizations which are not displaying sufficient activism and initiative in this very important work. As demonstrated in a study of the oblasts' compliance with the conditions of mutual competition, there is a lagging behind in some places in cotton cultivation and violations of agrotechnical rules are being permitted. Such facts exist at enterprises unable to fulfill the plan for cotton preparation." /8309

### TuSSR: PARTY CONTROL OVER PRODUCTION 'WEAK' IN TASHAUZ OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauz Obkom, on preparations being made for the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed that "improving the quality of cadres and heightening the militancy

of primary party organizations is having a positive effect on increasing the diligence of all workers. But this work is not in order everywhere. The factors causing work declines at some factories, construction and transport organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are not studied in depth in a timely manner; party committees and primary party organizations are exerting weak control over the consequential growth of productivity and the effective exploitation of existing resources." /8309

#### TuSSR SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES EXPORT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet at which the need for the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry to "increase and broaden their economic relations with foreign countries" was discussed. It was pointed out that "industrial operations of these ministries are not exploiting their export possibilities. Situations in which both ministries violate contractual agreements to send goods for export are not rare. The job of handling patents and licenses has been done in an unsatisfactory manner, and license for the sale and barter of goods are not being used in practice." /8309

#### TuSSR GEOGRAPHY SOCIETY HOLDS 2D CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word Turkmeninform [report] on the 2d Congress of the TuSSR Geography Society, which was held in Ashkhabad on 15 August. "Scientific work done by members of the Geography Society on enriching pasture lands in the desert, protecting economic enterprises from the advance of sand, and mastering sandy soils for agriculture is being put into practice widely." At the general meeting "scientific reports on modern aspects of the study of human ecology in arid zones, the use of aerospace methods in the study of the relief of the TuSSR and the geological prerequisites for the establishment of territorial-production complexes were heard." The opening speech was delivered by A.G. Babayev, president of the TuSSR Geography Society and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. /8309

#### ASHKHABAD WOMEN'S CLUB SENDS BOOKS TO AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word Turkmeninform report on the work of the "Friends of the Front" club in Ashkhabad in collecting books and sending them to Soviet soldiers stationed in Afghanistan. Emma Arkad'yevna Shabanova, chairwoman of the club, said "'Our initiative is supported widely by our republic's population. War veterans, housewives, students and schoolchildren have come to us with parcels to the young soldiers. We have begun to put together another library.'" The books are sent from Ashkhabad to Kabul. /8309

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